THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,218—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY DECEMBER 29, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1910.				
29th Dec.	EGYPT	7915	.....	...
1911				
7th Jan.	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	10890
14th "	HIMALAYA	6985	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6009	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	CALEDONIA	7338	.....	...
4th Feb.	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7322
11th "	DELTA	8013	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6009	MANTUA	10888
25th "	ARABIA	7933	.....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	.....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6009	MACEDONIA	10513
22nd "	* ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
Midnight	MARMORA	10589	.....	...
1st April	CALEDONIA	7338	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6009	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd "	MANTUA	10888	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6009	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

"INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER, At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 490 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	Dec. 30
			1911
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	Jan. 11
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feb. 4
B. City of Madrid	7500	.....	" 17
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	March 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of Karachi	8400	April 11	...
C. City of York	11000	" 24	* " 21
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	May 12	* May 9
B. City of Naples	9500	.....	" 17
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	...
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of York	11000	.....	July 15
C. City of Paris	11000	.....	" 19
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	August 1
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 12
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	" 24
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Sept. 5
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	" 12
C. City of Athens	8160	October 1	...
C. City of York	11000	.....	Nov. 2
† C. City of Lahore	9000	.....	" 10
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 18
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 24
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 29

† Or other steamer.

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 29th Dec.	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 30th Dec.	6 a.m.*	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 2nd Jan.	11 a.m.	†P D & C M

*Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola," 1205 tons, on Thursday, 29th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Ula," 1210 tons, on Saturday, the 31st December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR MALABAR, COAST PORTS AND RANGOON, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Okara," 5291 tons, on or about the 31st December.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th December, 1910.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	5,365	Mouton	19th Jan. 1911.
Nera	5,533	Casanova	16th Feb. 1911.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	16th Mar. 1911.
Dumbea	5,685	Rebufat	13th April 1911.
Polynesien	6,363	Bruno	11th May 1911.
Australien	6,365	Mouton	8th June 1911.
Salazie	4,147	Biquier	6th July 1911.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
Yarra	4,142	Ristorcelli	30th Dec. 1910.
Dumbea	5 685	Rebufat	27th Jan. 1911.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Janv. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Febv. "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Praga	3905	M. Dabcevich	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	29th January.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauron and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Vorwaerts	B. Bednarz	5990	24th Jan. 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SHIPPING.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave on or about.
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	8th March
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	23rd March
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	10th May
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	25th May
Homayun	3,363	T. L. Molony	13th July
Khosrou	3,768	J. Hannah	27th July

Excellent accommodation for passengers. Fitted throughout with Electric Light, and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. Fares Rs. 450 and Rs. 400 according to position of Cabin. For further particulars apply to

M. M. SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Chittagong,	Newara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, J. BLACK,
BOMBAY, Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY RACES. HOLIDAY SHOOTING. XMAS. HOLIDAYS.

For a thorough appreciation of the Season's doings and to obtain a maximum of pleasure during the Xmas holidays, inspect our stock of

BINOCULARS.

Goerz-Trieder, Neo-Trieder, Heli-Trieder and Pagor Models. The foregoing are revelations in magnification and definition.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS

Goerz Pocket Tenax can be carried in a vest pocket, or in a small purse or bag; and yet it is equivalent to any Camera taking pictures 7" × 5".

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR C. R. GOERZ,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

'XMAS, 1910.

Orders for

CAKES,
'XMAS BOXES,
etc.,

NOW REGISTERED AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

SEND FOR 'XMAS LIST, NOW READY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. B. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownaggar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Hemjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Raunarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
B. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP	Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Linsyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following Dried Desert Nuts, namely, WALNUTS, ALMONDS HAZELNUTS and CHESTNUTS.

'XMAS 1910.

Just unpacked from HIGH CLASS FIRMS:—

MALAGA RAISINS,	(Extra choice) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 5½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Extra) in 4½ lbs. box.
Do.	(Ordinary choice) in 5½ lbs. box.

SPANISH IMPERIAL FIGS in 1 lb. tin.
FRESH SPANISH GRAPES in barrels at Re. 1 per lb.
NAPLES FIGS in 2 lbs. baskets.
FRENCH FRUITS in Syrup, Assorted Extra in Bottle.

Gruyere, Parmesan Gorgonzola Cheddar loaf, Dutch Cream Balls in tin foil and other various Cheeses. Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Pastes of various shapes and designs. Pure Olive Oil (genuine). Italian Wine Vinegar. Ham and Bacon and Sausages.

Our CLARET (Grignolino) WINE the genuine in great demand, Rs. 11 per doz. bots.

Favourable Term for THE SEASON only (to Cash purchasers only) a disc of 10 per cent. for sum exceeding over Rs. 12.

PLEASE REGISTER YOUR ORDERS FOR XMAS AND NEW YEAR CAKES AT PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

XMAS PLAIN CAKES	@ As. 12 per lb.
XMAS ORNAMENTED CAKES	@ Re. 1 0 " "

SPECIALITY
XMAS ORNAMENTED ALMOND PASTE CAKE @ Rs. 1 8 " "

BEST XMAS NOVELTIES.

PLUM PUDDINGS,
XTALIZED FRUIT,
CHOCOLATE ETC., ETC.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Chester	125°	" "
Monkey	125°	" "
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE.
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Rs. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Myrophal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S CORONATION IN LONDON, 1911.

IN RESPONSE to numerous requests Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON beg to announce that they propose to despatch a personally conducted party of Indian Ladies and Gentlemen to Europe, visiting Paris, London, and the most interesting Cities of England, Ireland and Scotland.

The party will be accompanied by an English gentleman throughout and will leave Bombay per P. and O. Steamer "ARABIA," May 6th, and will return by P. and O. Steamer due to arrive Bombay, July 14th.

Fare for each person (including ALL expenses).

1st class throughout .....Rs. 2,500
2nd class on P. and O. Steamer otherwise 1st class .....Rs. 2,200

For further information apply to

THOS. COOK & SON,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon and Colombo.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "INDIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY of the best quality, for the above-named Hospital, will be received by the Undersigned, between 3 and 5 P.M., daily till MONDAY, the 16th January, 1911. For particulars and conditions of the contract, apply to—

MANECKSHAW D. DOCTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Apollo House, 32, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay, 27th December, 1910.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYANDAS BANARSIDAS has contracted TO SELL to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having claims against or to the said property, either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the Undersigned at their office, No. 7, Church Gate Street, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages or dwellinghouse standing thereon, now in the course of construction situate, lying and being at Walkeshwar Road, at foot of Malabar Hill, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 225 sq. yds. or thereabouts, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Collector's Old No. 158, New No. c|1451, Old Survey No. 17, and New Survey No. 3/7288, and Assessed by Bombay Municipality Under D Ward No. 2495, and Street No. 521, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Sobhagchand Badhmhal, on or towards the West by the property of Dharmabai Ramkhar, on or towards the North by the property of Jaffer Sulleman, and on or towards the South by the Walkeshwar Road.

MULJEE & KHAMBATA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Bombay, 28th December, 1910.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 733 of 1909.

MATHURDAS RAWJI, a Firm .....Plaintiff.

vs.

1. JAVERVAHOO, widow of DAYAL ..... KHIMJI.....
2. VALLABHDAS TULSIDAS.....
3. VITHALDAS NARANDAS, the Executors of the last Will and testament of DAYAL KHIMJI, deceased, and
4. TULSIDAS LUXMIDAS.....Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 12th day of April, 1910, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in two lots, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of January, 1911, at the hour of 4-0 o'clock, in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendants abovenamed, in Lot No. 1.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Manordas Roopji Lane, also called Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement forty-four square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old No. 7011, New No. 5923, Old survey No. 1311, New Survey No. 8522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward A No. 2015, Street No. 251, 53, and bounded as follows:—On the North by the said Manordas Roopji Lane, on the South by the house of Hargovan Jiwan, on the East partly by the house of Ranchordas Meghji, and partly by the house of Khimji Lakhmidas, and on the West by the house of the said Hargovan Jiwan.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate in Rampart Row, now called Mint Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the said Rampart Row, on the West by the property of the said Khimji Lakhmidas, herein firstly described, on the South by the property of Ranchord Meghji, and on the North by the said Manordas Roopji Lane, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors' Old No. 730, Collectors' New No. 5,943, Old Survery No. 1275, 1,309, and New Survey No. 8,522, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes, under A Ward No. 1,985, street No. 144.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement one thousand and eighty-three square yards or thereabouts, with the Bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Banganga Row Walkeshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D. No. 2981, and Street No. 8, 10, 12, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the said Walkeshwar or Malabar Hill Road, on the West partly by a public passage and partly by a Dharmasalla of Jairaj Mukunji on the North partly by the Dharamsalla of Jairaj Makunji, and partly by the Dharamsalla of Bhowsar Caste, on the South by the Dharamsalla of Mochee (Shoe-makers) community.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MULLA & MULLA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1910.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. REGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH NOVELTY THEATRE.

GRAND
XMAS ATTRACTIONS.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST
We shall again Show
THE GREAT ITALA FILM,
"THE VESTAL."

Undoubtedly the greatest Art Film ever exhibited in Bombay. The story is unique and deals with the love of a Roman maid, who, through a lying report of her lover's death set abroad by the High Priest, joins the virgins of the Temple of Vesta. We see the beautiful processions and dedication of the maiden actually taken in an old Roman Temple, her neglect of the sacred fire, her trial and condemnation to death. The rescue of the maiden from certain death by her lover, a Roman soldier, is a most dramatic finale.

ALSO A
GRAND XMAS FILM,
FOOLSHEAD
WISHES OUR PATRONS A
MERRY XMAS.
AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

GRAND NEW YEAR ATTRACTIONS.

SATURDAY, NEW YEAR'S EVE,
GRAND MATINEE FOR CHILDREN,
5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
Toys! Toys!! Toys!!! Toys!!!!
TWENTY PRIZES for the lucky Children.
First Show, 7 to 8.
Second Show, 8-30 to 9-30.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW.
10 to 11 P. M.
THE EXCELSIOR NEW YEAR GIFTS,
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES given away.
SUNDAY, NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SPECIAL GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
7 to 8 P. M.
THREE GOLD WATCHES or THREE SILK SAREES given away.
MONDAY, January 2nd, 1911.
GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
7 to 8 P. M.
ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES to be given away.
Watch for our New Year Progamme.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL ALL THIS WEEK.

PROCLAMATION PARADE
by the Troops on the Maidan,
On MONDAY, 2ND JANUARY,
at 8-30 a.m. and afterwards
A GRAND PARADE OF SKATERS
at the Rink from 9 to 11.
THE BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, ELECTRIC FANS, TYPEWRITERS, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Latham and Co., Insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at No. 59 Sidik Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

Office and writing tables, chairs, electric fans and lights, partitions, railings, Nos. 4 and 10 Yost's typewriters, Milner's safe on stand, Nagar made safe, cupboard, pigeon-holes, bookstands, copying press, clock, screen, engravings, 2 platform scales, stationery, set of Encyclopedia Britanica, commercial books, sword, etc.

The above is on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 23th December, 1910.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL $1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....$1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
4, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Hongkong
Colombo	Singapore	Foochow
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Shanghai
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States)	Tientsin
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States)	Hankow
Kurrachi	Bangkok	Yokohama
Amritsar	Batavia	Kobe
Penang	Sourabaya	New York
Ipoh (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent

Good Cakes

—the kind that are best for the children—are those baked at home and raised with "Paisley Flour." Best because they are light, wholesome and digestible, and because mothers can see that all the ingredients are clean and sound.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

the *sure* raising powder, is used one part mixed with 8 parts ordinary flour.

Made by Brown & Polson, and sold in tins, with recipes, everywhere.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

HAMS, English cooked, full flavoured. Cooked Breakfast Bacon, Hunter's Handy Hams, and Hams and Bacon in canvas at rock-bottom prices, THE EMPIRE STORES, near Bori Bunder, Bombay.

ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, &c.—The only Firm where you can get anything and everything for Motor Cars at very LOW PRICES, is THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA Girgaum, Bombay.

WONDERFUL Discovery—Specific for Hydrocele, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis and Dropsy. Guaranteed to cure any nature and standing radically by using externally. Rs. 2-8 oz.—B. GHOSE & Co., Chemists, 85/1, Bechu Chatterji's Street, Calcutta.

MILK-BUTTER-CREAM.—Can be supplied fresh daily; up-country orders for Butter supplied in tins. Rates moderate on application to PARISIAN DAIRY Co., 1, Tamarind Lane, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

SALES & MORTGAGES arranged in the shortest possible time.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave, Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC "FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL. FACING THE SEA. FORT BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor, and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INSURANCES.

BONUS YEAR 1910.

NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds exceed £19,670,000
Total Revenue for 1909 exceeded. £4,280,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
or to the
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
100, Clive Street, Calcutta, and 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, Calcutta.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1909.

New Policies issued (net) ...6,514 for	£.	1,986,394
New Premiums (1909) ...	„	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	„	273,119
Annual Income ...	„	1,422,802
Assets ...	„	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	„	25,606,534

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.
INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.
Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.
THE PREMIUMS
are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.
Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

16 Breakfast Cups of delicious strengthening Bouillon—a delight for the strong, a godsend for the weak—made from 2 ozs. of Lemco. The rich beef goodness of LEMCO has restored thousands of invalids to robust strength.
A user writes:—"I have derived great benefit "from Lemco . . . I had suffered much from "anæmia, and am now getting well, thanks to "Lemco."—Mauritius.
LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.
Lemco
The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.
This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self neglect, ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness and loss of the loin. Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 1s.½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

WANTED.

KHANSAMAH, for Sergeants Mess. Apply PRESIDENT, Sergeants Mess, 1, Royal Warwickshire, Colaba.

WANTED.

A HINDU CLERK, Matriculate or Undergraduate, for the Bombay Native General Library, young, intelligent, and active.
Apply to the Librarian, on the premises.

WANTED.

A SUB-OVERSEER, for Local Board Works, in the Thana District. Pay from Rs. 35 to Rs. 40, plus travelling allowance.
Apply stating qualifications to the COLLECTOR of Thana.

G. L. MAC-GREGOR,
Collector, Thana.

WANTED.

A MILL MANAGER, thoroughly acquainted with Indian Cotton, by a large up-country Cotton Mill. Good salary to right man. Apply, stating experience and with testimonials, to Box No. 1888, "Bombay Gazette."

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

The following popular and well known Brands of Whiskies from Messrs. Robertson Sanderson & Co., Ltd., Leith, can be had wholesale from

CROFT MODY & CO.
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY or retail from
MESSRS. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
and
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM ST., FORT.

Liqueur Scotch Whisky (as supplied to the Savoy Hotel and Restaurant Ltd.)
O.B.G. (Old Blended Glenlivet) WHISKY.
O.H.S. (Old Highland Scotch) WHISKY.
G.O.H. (Grand Old Highland) WHISKY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

MATHERAN.

ALBERT VICTOR COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL.

Separate Billiard Saloon & Restaurant on the Premises.

THIS commodious hotel contains 25 bed-rooms with TILED flooring, each 14 × 16 feet, with a front verandah 12 feet wide. Every bed-room has its own bath-room and dressing room with tiled flooring. The hotel consists of several detached Bungalows suitable for families. It is situated in a large shady compound, commanding a beautiful westerly view. A separate Bungalow, known as the "Wilderness," is specially fitted up for Princes and Nabobs. Please apply for—
Terms for Board and Lodging, &c, to E. K. KHAN.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 1 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... ... „ 0-6

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, December 29.

Silver in New York ... 54—3-8
Exchange on London—New York .. 4 85 1-4—1-8
Liverpool London. Holiday.

NEW YORK, December 27.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

Days Receipts at all U.S. Ports	1,43,000
Do. Last year	81,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain	34,000
Do. Exports to Continent	78,000
Spot Cotton—14-25—20	

Futures at New York Jan 14-24—19, Do do May 15-13—21 | Declined owing to bear pressure and liquidation and to southern selling of futures in the local market.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	14 7-8—1-16
Futures—Month of Jan.	14-25—15
Do. do May	15-33—16
Closing Tone of Futures—Steady.	

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 13 1-2

BOMBAY, December 29.

EXCHANGE.

Market is firm.
We quote :—
Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail ... 1s. 4 1-8d.
T. T. Forward 1s. 4 1-16d. Mar.
Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... 1s. 4 5-32d.
Credits 3 m/s " ... 1s. 4 5-16d.
" " Forward 1s. 4 1-4d. Mar.
" 6 m/s Ready ... 1s. 4 7-16d.
France 3 m/s " 11 1-2
Marks 3 m/s " 139 1-2
20 d/s Hongkong 135 1-4
" Shanghai 181 1-2
" Japan 149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market opened at Rs. 94 13-16 for this settlement. Calcutta rates being steadier at 95 and 95 3-16 market here has gradually improved at the close to 95 for this settlement and 95 3-16 for the next 2nd February settlement.

BULLION.

London market was closed and New York advised 3-8 down.

Locally silver market opened at Rs. 72-11-0. Private wires from London reported "dull" which caused the local market to remain quiet and forwards declined to 72-8-0 at the close. Demand for ready seemed dull and about 40 to 50 cases changed hands.

Gold market remained quiet but steady. Up-country and local demand was moderate and prices fluctuated by quarter of an anna. Sovereigns were in moderate demand and prices remained steady.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 touch Fakirsett	23	6	0
97 touch Chintu	23	6	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch.	23	15	9
National Bank	23	15	9
Chartered Bank	23	15	9
Sovereigns Shield	15	2	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	23	15	6
English Gold	24	2	0
Native Bullion	23	14	3
Indian Specie Bank	23	15	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	72	5	0
117 Penny Ready	72	4	0
Local per tola	0	11	6

FUTURES.

First Settlement	73	8	0
Second do	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Firm. Demand seemed good. And prices advanced by an anna.

Rapeseed, Poppyseed, Mowraseed.—Quiet. Demand moderate. Prices unchanged.

Gingellyseed, Castorseed, Cottonseed, Groundnuts.—Steady. Moderate business is passing.

Descriptions.	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed, Bold	12	3	0
Linseed, Small	11	14	0
Linseed, Brown	12	4	0
RAPESEED—			
Brown Delhi	6	8	0
Brown Cawnpore	6	7	0
Yellow do.	7	4	0
Do. Gujarat	7	12	0
Brown Kanri	6	14	0
Poppyseed	9	12	0
Castorseed	39 to 40		
WHEAT—			
Pissi	31 to 33		
Hard Red	27 to 29		
GINGELLYSEED—			
Yellow Hingangbat	.....		
Bai Khandesh	75 to 90		
Mowra-ri	7	4	
Groundnuts	48 to 50		
Cottonseed	26 to 27		
Maize	15 to 17		
Wheat Yellow	.....		
Khandwa	.....		
Bajaro	25 to 26		
Joowar	16 to 19		
Gram	20 to 23		
Minbara	52 to 54		
Brown Jubbulpore	49 to 51		
Brown Moggi	50 to 51		
Kabra	49 to 52		
Black Kutni	46 to 47		
Myrabollams	17 to 19		

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 72 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th December, 1910 :—

Wheat	29,704 cwts
Linseed	562 "
Rapeseed	1,960 "
Gingellyseed	52,134 "
Poppyseed	164 "
Groundnuts	13,128 "
Castorseed	8,718 "
Rice	3,819 "
Myrabollams	9,183 "
Cottonseed	25,026 "
Mowraseed	24 "
Gram	8,616 "
Joowar	790 "
Maize	462 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1580
India	53 1-2
Indian Specie	54 1-2
Eastern Bank	73 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent	70 Jan.
David	357 1-2 Jan.
Manockji Petit	2660 Jan.
Kohinoor	610 Jan.
New Great Eastern	160
Standard	927 1-2 Jan.

PRESSES.

Indian Cotton	145
New Berar	565
New Mofussil	820

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	18 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	120
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	96
Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary	292 1-2
Central India Mining	28
Tata I. & S. Co. Ld. Ord.	43
Golaba	1,065
Nagpur	1,630 Jan.
Swadeshi	1,005 Jan.

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	480
Ahmedabad-Prantej	610 N
Ahmedabad-Dholka	121
Amritsar-Patti New Shares	119 N

COTTON.

Liverpool was closed firm. New York was 20 down and futures were 19 and 21. The tone of the local market was good and demand both from exporters and mills being down the rates advanced by Rs. 2 to 3. Liverpool opener showed 6 to 7 points down. The rate for new crop fluctuated by Rs. 3 to 4 on account of good demand. The rate for new Broach opened at Rs. 361 1-2 and there being more demand advanced to Rs. 364 at the close.

200	Glaze Brook	...Khandesh	340-342
500	Phoenix mill	... do	338-346
200	do	... Bengal	300
500	E D Sassoon & Co..	do	295
500	S J David mill	... do	305-308
200	A Moritz & Co	... do	290
200	Japan T & Co	...Amraoti	360
100	W Webb & Sons	... do	358
200	Gaddam & Co	...Karanja	358

Bengal Hand Gin Fine		306
" F Good		292
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine		325
" F Good		312
Sind Punjab Fine		324
" F Good		311
Khandesh Fine		342
" F Good		323
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine		360
" F Good		292
Akola Khangaum Fine		350
" F Good		365
Amraoti Fine		345
" F Good		355
Yeotmal Fine		345
" F Good		336
Nagpore Fine		355
" F Good		358
Wardha Hinganghat Fine		358
" F Good		371
Methia Fine		361
" F Good		342
Broach Gin Fine		332
" F Good		330
Broach Gin Good		370
Sawginned Good		382
Comptah Gin		359
Westerns H. G		370
Do M G		350

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 72 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 27th December, 1910 :—

	Bales,
Khandeish	11,554 "
Central India	2,423 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,068 "
Berar	7,154 "
Central Provinces	2,987 "
Total Oomras	25,116 "
Dholera	"
Broach	"
Coompta and Dharwar	"
Westerns	9 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	8,187 "
Bengal Baiputana	766 "
Sind	"
Persian	"
American	"
Other Sorts	"
Total	32,078 "

Jaffe & Sons' White Shirtings.....B10-30 at Rs. 9-10-0

LIVERPOOL, December 28.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	14,000
Total Imports	54,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.—Jan.	7-91—6
Jan.—Feb.	7-99—7
Feb.—Mar.	7-91—7
Mar.—Apl.	7-92—7
Apl.—May	7-92—7
May.—June	7-93—6
June—July	7-92—6
July—Aug.	7-88—7
Aug.—Sept.	7-89—7

METALS.

We quote:—		lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4		21	
		28	Rs. 53 12
		35	
		42	
		56	
		63	
		70	Rs.55 4
		77	
		84	
Yellow Metal Sheets		21	
		28	
		35	" 45 0
		42	
		49	
		56	
Tin Ingots			" 47 4
Georgshutte			" 50 8
Copper Sheetings			" 59 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings			" 47 4
Copper Ingots			" 46 12

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, Dec. 27.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion Rs.	Sovs. and half Sovs. Rs.	Other Coin. Rs.
1 Box		180	6,102
1 do		.....	11,245

Importers.	Vessels.	From
O Heerjee	Egypt	Aden
M Jugjivan	Salsette	do

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 24th & 28th December, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	80	94,145
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	67	79,438

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 23rd December, 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 17th December 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 17. Rs.	Dec. 23. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,06,87,584	1,45,10,730
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,73,79,079	10,19,92,553
Post Bills	7,514	7,514
Sundries	26,88,936	27,36,545
Rs.	14,12,58,113	13,97,47,342
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,38,68,363	1,34,57,339
Other authorised Securities	16,45,130	16,45,130
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,41,49,010	1,62,57,412
Loans do. do.	4,02,70,774	4,15,50,133
Bills discounted and purchased	1,93,14,576	2,00,82,670
Dead Stocks	2,92,834	2,94,515
Stamps	6,837	6,782
Bullion	7,09,256	5,97,159
Balance with other Banks.	7,57,501	8,46,681
Sundries	4,68,668	4,89,818
Cash	5,02,75,114	4,45,19,703
	14,12,58,113	13,97,47,342

DAILY EXPORTS.—DEC. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—64 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons; 24 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 105 bales cotton-fly, K Vishram and Co; 32 bales wool, The Bombay and Co; 57 bales wool, D Nuggi and Co; 9 bales wool, B Purshotamdas; 35 bales wool, T Chimandas; 14 bales wool, B Tilukchand; 15 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 1 bale wool, G Gumanmul; 16 bales wool D Kamcoover; 12 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 48 bales silk waste, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts myrabollams E Oomersey; 20 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—41 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeswandas and Co; 70 cwts condiments; D L Framji and Co; 5 cwts fishmaws, J M Rahimtools; 31 1-2 cwts fishmaws, A Hoosein; 46 cwts old rubber, A H A Shahiwalla; 14 1-2 cwts gum myrrah, C G Dhalabhoy and Co; 20 cwts cassia, The Imperial Dairy and Co; 11 bales carpets, A Ladack; 19 bales carpets, S Megji; 15 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 26 cwts gum, G Sojpal; 487 cwts dry ginger, R Assaria and Co; 30 cwts cardamonds, G Suchedina and Co; 20 bales skins, R M Kooka; 22 bales skins, H O and H Moos; 49 bales skins, H N and H Esse; 49 bales skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 6 bales skins, R Moloobhoy; 124 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 7 bales skins, V Esmail and Co; 75 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 95 cwts dry ginger, 12 1-2 cwts castorseed and 35 cwts cardamohds, M Jafferbhoy; 240 cwts dry ginger, V Haridas.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—120 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji & Sons.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—100 cwts olibanum, R Damji and Co; 8,000 cwts gingellyseed, D Dreyfus and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Umona s—2,750 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HULL.

Ariosto s—20,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 14,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar.

Umona s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, W Bechar; 10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 44,000 cwts cottonseed (A Khimji; 1,017 cwts castorseed, Parekh Bros and Co; 1,000 cwts castorseed N Laloobhoy.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenlyon s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar.

Chanda s—2,000 cwts teelseed, J Fachiri; 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Arabistan s—330 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 770 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 4,000 cwts castorseed and 3,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros; 12,000 cwts rapeseed, K Dawchand and Co; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts poppyseed and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, S Cooverji and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, M Valabhdas.

Feliciana s—1,250 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 6,003 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Cresswell s—500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ariosto s—110 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—122 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts castorseed and 900 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 20 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co; 16 bales hides, Nizamuddin and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co; 55 bales cotton-waste, C Parsi and Co; 100 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Gutenfels s—1 bale cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Cresswell s—150 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 500 tons old iron, T G Hoosein.

FOR TRIESTE.

Koerber s—715 bales cotton Gaddam and Co; 665 bales cotton and 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 4,002 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Glenclunv s—1,000 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

Colombo Maru s—1,817 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru s—70 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 591 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Colombo Maru s—143 cwts raisins, R Morarji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Colombo Maru s—389 bales twist D Sassoon & Co.

FOR MELBOURNE.

Yara s—50 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru s—350 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Delhi," Dec. 28.

FROM LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Anderson, Mr J Mrs and Miss	Pridchard, Miss
Birt, Mr A G	Redman, Capt H E Mrs and infant
Barnardiston, Capt E	Rowe, Miss (Mrs Wand's maid)
Bradbury, Mr J	Silvester, Mr G F
Bower, Mr J Mrs	Scott, Mr E L
Baker, Miss M J	Stuart, Miss E
Fyfe, Miss J B	Sergeant, Mr M H
Gordon, Mr J W	Singh, Mr W
Gregory, Mr W A	Thorn, Mr
Kingdom, Mr J	Wogam, Mr L
Luxcombe, Miss A	Wand, Mrs P
Mackintosh, Mr J H	Whitcombe, Major E G R
Manuk Mr Mrs and Miss	Mrs and child
Newall, Capt W	Wolsenholme, Mr W
Newnham, Revd H H Mrs and child	Weir, Mr J C
Patthaky, Mrs M and M	Woodhouse, Mr C H

FROM GIBRALTAR TO BOMBAY.

Martin, Mr L E

FROM MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Abraham, Miss E	McHardy, Mr J
Boyd, Capt J F	Marrs, Mr H
Bhojack, Mr C B	Mukerji, Mr S
Bryce, Mr W	Marsh, Mr G S
Brooke, Mr A H	Newnham, (maid)
Brierley, Miss G	Oakley, Mrs and child
Bellhos, Mrs	Oldham, Mr W C
Cadali, Mr W H	Piggott, Mr T C
Craig, Mr J Mc A	Powell, Mr H A
Cussins, Capt	Pattoni, Mr P D
Coulson, Miss	Pattoni, Mr A D
Dumayne, Sir F G	Parakh, Mr C
Dunn, Mr M	Rutherford, Mr J E
Dallas, Col J	Smith, Mr M F C
Edwards, Rev J F	Sullivan, Mr W S
Evans, Mr B W	Shirting, Bt Sir G M H
Flewker, Mr E	Strongman, Mr J T Mrs
Greaves, Mrs S E, nurse and inft	Shellim, Mr E and Mrs Seymour, Capt B
Glasin, Mr F B	Simpson, Sir B
Hardy, Mr G H	Sesson, Mr C J
Haig, Miss M	Toogood, Major Mrs
Hughes, Mr A	Workman, Dr W H Mrs F B
Hirschburg, Mr M H	Wyndham, Major Mrs
Henniker, Mrs	Watson, Mr R
Jenling, Major	
Moore, Mr F W Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Gupta, Mr N N	Roy, Mr B C
Hata, Major	

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Bartlett, Mr J E Mrs	Herald, Mr
Bartlett, (child)	Quant, Mr N E H
Feldwick, Mr W	Swanzy, Mr F M Mrs
H H Maharaja, Mourbhaij	

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Roberts, Mr E Miss	Russell, Mr J
Reunie, Mr F P Mrs	Taylor, Mrs

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Farrell, Mr F P	Haworth, Capt L B H
Farrell, Mrs	Jones, Mr P
Grouch, Mr H N Mrs	Kenyon, Mr J

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Olympia," Dec. 29.

The Anchor Line steamer "Olympia," will sail on the night of the 29th instant, with following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the ship in No. 2 Shed, Victoria Dock, at 6 p.m. sharp:—

Anderson, Mr H	Livingston, Col P J C
Anderson, Mrs	Mosley, Lt N
Erskin, Mrs H and infant	Tremain, Mr V

Halley's Comet was photographed with the Reynold's reflector at the Khedivial Observatory at Helwan on November 7, 9, and 11, by Mr. B. F. E. Keeling. Its estimated magnitude was 14·5. It was also seen on November 11, with the 40-inch refracting telescope by Professor E. E. Barnard, of the Yerkes Observatory, who estimated its magnitude about the eleventh. The comet is now more than 375,000,000 miles from the earth.

The 27-knot destroyer "Contest," which was built in 1894, has been removed from the effective list of the British Navy, and is to be sold.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovers of the age Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MEHTA—December 28, at his Bungalow, "Sunny Side," Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel, near the Tram Terminus, Parel, Dr. Cowasji Nowrosji Mehta, G. G. M. C., J. P. Funeral this (Thursday) morning at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) Deeply mourned by his family, friends and patients.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HENLEY—STRANACK—On St Stephen's Day, 1910, at the Cathedral of St. George, Madras, by His Lordship the Bishop, assisted by his Domestic Chaplain, the Rev Canon C E Sell, B A, and the Rev H C Losby, M A, Charles Beauclerk Henley, A. D. C, Commander Royal Indian Marine, to Nellie Barbara, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E F Stranack, Kodaikanal.

DEATH.

BRONSON—December 20, at Bangalore, Isaac Bronson, Proprietor, the West End Hotel, Bangalore (late 2nd Batt, Royal Scots Fusiliers), very deeply regretted, aged 54.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Y. M. C. A. Convention.
Bombay Hunt.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction this week. The Grand Itala Film "The Vestal."
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m.; Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m., 9-30 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "A man has to live with himself, and he should see to it that he is always in good company."

ENGLISH MAIL.

ARRIVAL.

P. and O. Company's s. s. "Delhi," with the English Mails of the 16th December, which left Aden 7 a.m. on Monday and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 p.m. to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Egypt" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

DESERTED CHILD.—A child, about two years old was found near the Mumbadevi Temple yesterday. The ramosi at the gate handed him over to the police, The child was taken to the Motlabai Hospital.

THE SIR JAMES DUNLOP SMITH MEMORIAL FUND.—The latest subscriptions to the above fund are :—Rs. 1,000 from H. H. the Raja of Nabha, Rs. 400 from the Thakur Sahib of Kharwa, and Rs. 200 from Rao Kesari Singh, Istimrardar, Ajmere District.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A meeting will be held at the Seamen's Institute in connection with the Y. M. C. Association on Saturday the 31st inst. at at 9 p. m. It is hoped that there will be a good attendance.

SUICIDE OF A HINDU GIRL—Mr. E. T. Lambert, Acting Coroner of Bombay, yesterday held an inquest touching the death of Harkorbai, (20), a Hindu girl living with her husband at Cowasji Patel Tank Road. She was suffering from fever for the past several days, and on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock she threw herself out of the window into the gully behind. She was picked up dead. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE MAHIM BURGLARY.—Inspector Mahomed Husein Taqui, of the Criminal Investigation Department, yesterday charged the nine men arrested at Cooria in connection with the big burglary in Mahim, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. The accused were remanded till Saturday to enable the police to make further inquiries in the matter.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Owing to the delay to the inward English mail this week, the departure of the Karachi mail steamer will be postponed until after the arrival in harbour of the s. s. "Delhi." The Karachi, Sindh and Persian Gulf mails will consequently not be closed at the Bombay General Post Office until 12 noon on Friday the 30th instant. Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. "Colombo Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 30th December. Parcel mail, for Japan, closes at the New G. P. O. at 3 p.m. the same day.

B, B. & C. I. RAILWAY TRAFFIC MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The second annual social gathering of the Association was held in Mr. Tata's bungalow, at Versowa near Andheri, on Sunday last the 25th inst. After lunch, music was played and members passed the time in conversation. A meeting was then held after tea, when the report and accounts of the last gathering, were discussed and passed, a good amount having been credited to the standing fund. Mr. Abdul Karim was re-elected Honorary Secretary of the Association for 1911. The gathering dispersed after supper.

SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents at Bombay, during the month of November 1910 show that seventeen horses were sent to the Pinjirapole as being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates, and with the consent of the owners, while 48 horses, 90 bullocks and 1 buffalo were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, for curative treatment during the last month; 375 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals; 12 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts; and 42 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. (S.T.) this evening :—

Spanish March	A Bunch of Roses.....Chapi
Overture	Poet and Peasant .....Suppe
March	The Turkish Patrol.....Michaelis
B. Two Step	Cherries .....Cremieux
Grand Fantasia	Songs and Dances of Northern Europe.....Kubner
Valse	Beautiful Danube .....Strauss
Selection	The Earl and the Girl...Caryll
Galop	Wie der Wind.....Faust

DEATH OF A PARSI DOCTOR.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. Cowasji Nowrosji Mehta, one of the oldest Graduates of the Grant Medical College which sad event took place at his bungalow, "Sunny Side" in Bhoiwada Cross Road, Parel. The deceased was a teacher in the J. J. School, and subsequently joined the Grant Medical College, where he graduated G. G. M. C. in 1867. The deceased secured a number of prizes and scholarships and was offered Government service which he refused and took to practice in the Fort. He enjoyed an extentive practice amongst all castes untill some six years ago when he met with a railway accident which crippled him and shattered his health. His Notes on "Fevers, their causes and treatment," and on "Cholera, its causes, prevention, and treatment," were well received by the medical profession. He was medical adviser to many well-known Parsi families. Amongst the Hindus he was known as the "Fever Doctor." He was a Fellow of the Bombay University and a Justice of the Peace.

POLO IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The Rifle Brigade met the Hussars to-day in the semi-final round of the Indian Polo Association Championship. The Rifle Brigade proved very formidable in the beginning and scored three goals in the first three Chukkars. The Hussars then played up scoring one goal in the second Chukkar one in the fifth, one the seventh and two in the eight. The game thus ended in a victory for the Hussars by 5 to 3.

SPORTING NEWS.

ALIGARH vs. PARSI GYMKHANA.

Handsome win for the Visitors.

THE two days' match between the students, past and present, of Aligarh and the Parsi Gymkhana, resulted yesterday in a handsome win for the former by an innings and 35 runs. Overnight the Parsi Gymkhana had been disposed of for a paltry 92, and the Aligarh team had made 199 for 8 wickets. On the match being resumed yesterday, the visitors carried the total to 219. The Parsi Gymkhana, in their second venture, made the same total as in their first, and the match resulted as stated above in a victory for the Aligarh team by an innings and 35 runs.

The Parsi Gymkhana's second venture was as great a failure as their first, none of their batsmen, except perhaps Parekh and Polishwalla, being able to withstand the Aligarh attack. These two players' respective contributions of 29 and 22 must, under the circumstances, be considered creditable performances. Salamuddin and Shafkat again carried everything before them and secured the very fine analysis of 5 for 48 and 4 for 32 respectively. It was a remarkable fact in connection with their bowling performance that all the wickets captured by them in the Gymkhana's second innings were 'clean bowled.'

Tamboowalla's fine effort was the outstanding feature of the two day's batting on either side, and he deserves to be warmly congratulated on his fine performance. He was still unconquered with 67 to his credit when the Aligarh innings terminated, and his contribution which was unmarred by a single chance included no less than seven 4's and one 6.

The Parsi Gymkhana did not acquit themselves quite creditably, though it must be admitted that they were handicapped by the absence of several of their foremost players. Still this should not unduly detract from the victory of the Aligarh men who deserve to be heartily congratulated on the first win of their tour in Bombay. The scores :—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

K P Lala, b Salamuddin	...	7
J Elchidana, b Shafkat	...	9
R P Meherhomji, c Salamuddin, b Shafkat		23
P Kapadia, b Salamuddin	...	9
P H Davar, b Shafkat	...	2
M Parekh, c Usuf, b Shafkat	...	18
H Mulla, b Salamuddin	...	0
P Polishwalla, b Shafkat	...	3
J J Dubash, c Shafkat, b Salamuddin		5
S F Mulla, b Shafkat	...	4
M E Pavri, not out	...	4
B S Bhapu, b Salamuddin	...	0
Extras	...	8
Total	...	92

2nd Innings.

R P Meherhomji, b Salamuddin	...	4
J Elchidana, b Shafkat	...	1
M Parekh, b Salamuddin	...	29
P Kapadia, b Salamuddin	...	4
P Polishwalla, run out	...	22
Dr M E Pavri, b Salamuddin	...	3
H F Mulla, b Shafkat	...	15
J Dubash, b Salamuddin	...	0
P Davar, not out	...	2
K P Lala, b Shafkat	...	0
B S Bhapu, b Shafkat	...	0
Extra	...	12
Total	...	92

ALIGARH PAST AND PRESENT.

1st Innings.

S Alay Hasan, run out	...	7
A Razzak, b-b-w, b Davar	...	28
Salamuddin, c Bhapu, b Lala	...	39
Usuf, b Pavri	...	12
Tamboowalla, not out	...	67
Shafkat, b-b-w, b Davar	...	16
Syed Mahomedkhan, b Davar	...	0
Shawkabali, c Bhapu, b Polishwalla	...	6
A de Lare, b Dubash	...	8
Syed Hasan, c and b Kapadia	...	18
Safarakhan, c Elchidana, b Kapadia	...	2
Asadali, b Kapadia	...	0
Extra	...	16
Total	...	219

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PARSI GYMKHANA—1st Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Salamuddin	20	31	6	5
Shafkat	19	52	3	6

2nd Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Salamuddin	14	48	1	5
Shafkat	14	32	2	4

ALIGARH—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Pavri	16	37	5	1
Bhapu	13	41	2	0
Dubash	15	36	2	1
Davar	15	31	1	3
Parekh	12	17	5	0
Lala	5	12	1	1
Polishwalla	3	22	0	1
Kapadia	4	5	1	3
Meherhomji	2	0	2	0

ALIGARH vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Cricket match between the Aligarh College Team and the Bombay Gymkhana will commence on the latter's ground at 11 a.m. to-day.

CRICKET IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 28.

The cricket match, Behar Wanderers vs. Jodhpur and Jamnagar, commenced at Eden Gardens this afternoon. His Highness the Jam Saheb and McLaren were absent. Jodhpur went in first. At lunch time the score stood at 158, R. Relf not out 76.

YACHTING IN BOMBAY.

The Commodore and Sailing Committee of the Yacht Club arranged a special race for the men of the "Gneisenau" and a very pleasant fixture was the result.

After the race, which resulted in a win for the Second Launch, the prizes—three in number—were presented by Mrs. J. C. Swann, our Lady Commodore.

The Honorary Secretary had thoughtfully arranged for a little of Edinburgh's best ale which the German sailors

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

B I M S Dalhousie ...1573 Comdr W Mitchel...B I M
B I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Mill.....R I M
H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick .....R N Flagship
B I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marnack.....B I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec 28.

Arcadia...3514 Barcham Shanghai...18-1-1911 P & O Co
Australien ..... Moston ....
Birmingham.....2612 Caller.....T Morrison & Co
Clematis.....2329 Robinson...Andrew Yuel & Co
Caledonia.....3529 Haywood .....P & O S N Co
Clematis.....2324 Robinson ...Andrew Ziel & Co
Dunrobin .....2331 Owens .....W & A Graham & Co
Elmsgarth.....2233 Larison .....
Islanda.....3361 McClelland.....M M & Co
Itria.....3420 Haywood.....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 Elton .....M M & Co
Kasara.....505 Elton.....M M & Co
Nizam .....2041 Macgonnell...T Morrison & Co
Okara .....3439 Kedsha .....M M & Co
Quirimba .....4937 Smith.....M M & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughby ..B & H S N & Co
Seigstad.....617 Fraraen .....F F Campbell & Co
Tuscarora.....3925 Hallenshead...Standard Oil & Co
Umona .....2388 Mitchell ...W & A Graham & Co
Zamora.....2328 Evran .....T Morrison Stream
Strombus...s....4008 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
A Assaye	4339	Jones	Stream	30-12	P & O Co
B Arioto	4313	H Bradley	Hull	2-1-11	J Findlay & Co
C&R Warturm	3127	Schmidt	Hamburg	via K'chi	W & A G & Co
D&E Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	3-1-11	M M & Co
H Saltan	2771	Fantren	Durban	3-1	A Strandes & Co
K Feliciana	2785	Falck	Dunkirk	3-1-11	W & AGraham & Co
M Shah Ameer	1922	Cusack	Mauritius	3-1-11	Bo & H S N Co
O Cresswell	2002	Buff	Genoa Via Dunkirk	31-12 31-12	T Morrison & Co
P Gutenfels	3551	Franzius	Hamburg via Karachi	29-12	W & A Graham & Co
Q P D Arabian	1819	Codd	Dunkirk	4-1	M M & Co
4 B Garbin	Reply	B P Trust	Heron	B P Trust	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Glencluny	3076	Craig	Kobe	31 12	T Morrison & Co
2 Olympia	3269	Mitchell	Liverpool	29 12	W & A Graham & Co
4 Cressington Court	2716	Barcham	Marseilles	31 12	W & A Graham & Co
5 Glenlyon	2543	Anderson	Antwerp	31 12	T Morrison & Co
6 Koerber	3167	Floresti	Trieste	1 1 1911	W Derso
7 Ula	3435	Scott	Busrah	31 12	M M & Co
10&11 Colombo Maru	2920	Coombs	Kobe	30 12	N Y Kaisha
13 Egypt	4207	Summers	London	31-12	P & O S N Co

H W P D

Bahadur	819	Ahmed	Karachi	31-12	B S N Co
Courland	760	Ebrahim	G Port	29-12	Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani	552	Hoosein	Bhavnagar	29 12	B & N Co
Dawji Jinga	401			1-1-11	B P Trust

30 ton Cranes.

Dredger Jinga	401				B P Trust

M W D D

Dalhousie	62	Barissow	N F	N F	J Finlay & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Itria	Hoxywood	Mauritius, Dec 12
	Elmsgarth	Davison	Calcutta, Dec 10

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
28	Rydal Hall	Nelson	Liverpool &c
	RIMS Dufferin	Dobson	Madras &c
	New Bridge	Gray	Manchester

The steamer Kola, Morrison for Persian Gulf &c. obtained her port-clearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday :—
a Steamer Yarra, for Noumea &c.
a " Dandola, for Calcutta.
" Soirstad, for Bangkok.
a To arrive.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	From
20	Earl of Douglas	Liverpool
22	Gulistan	London
22	Nairn	Calcutta
25	Palamcotta	Negapatam
25	Clan Gordon	Coast

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, passed Lisbon, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's. steamer Capri, from Bombay left Penang for Singapore and Hongkong on the 27th instant.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Sosmo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th December, 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	28	12	50 p.m.	1	51
Suez	28	2	10 p.m.	0	49

NOTICES.

Cable Aswab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge (20-6-09).

Ahwaz line interrupted between Ramhormaz and Ahwaz (23-11-10).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassorah. (28-12-10).

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BUNGALOWS,
From Rs. 150.

FLATS,
From Rs. 40.

OFFICES,
From Rs. 15.

SHOW ROOMS,
From Rs. 100.

GODOWNS,
From Rs. 30.

All Requirements Suited.

LUARD BARRINGTON & CO.,
HOUSE & ESTATE AGENTS,
55, HORNBY ROAD,
FORT.
P. O. BOX No. 239.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-THREE LAKHS.

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Elephant, 125 deg.	4 3 0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

PAY NOTHING.

Only drop a Card to-day for a Free Sample Copy of

INDUSTRY,

A monthly Journal of Handicrafts and Commerce.
Containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical and manual industries, etc.,
And you will get a copy Absolutely Free.

Royal Ed. Re. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.

For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure Medium.

For Free Sample Copy and Adv. rates please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY" Office
3, Mohunlal Mitter's Lane,
Shambazar, CALCUTTA.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert;

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS :
RETAIL SUPPLIERS :—Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANOS
FOR SALE
FOR HIRE
On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
BLUTHNER.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHD. LIPP.
GROTRIAN.
STEINWEG NACHF.
PAUL WERNER.
MARCKS & CO.

SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

WORN PIANOS.—We employ expert renovators, hammers refelted, toned, regulated and pianos tuned.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

***. All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 29th Dec. 1910.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES IN MYSORE.

THE annual administration report of the Mysore State for the year ending with last June, a bulky volume which has just come to hand is at the first sight a somewhat uninteresting volume detailing a long series of statistical figures, but some instructive material may still be found under the headings "Agricultural" and "Industrial." Although the monsoon of 1909 did not entirely fulfil early expectations, it was generally satisfactory, and removed that agricultural depression from which the state had previously suffered to a considerable degree. The average rainfall was 38·22 inches, which was 3·05 inches more than that of the previous year and equal to the average of the past thirty years. "The rains," the report states, "set in early, and were copious in May, which greatly promoted agricultural operations. The favourable nature of the monsoons continued till October, the South-West Monsoon being above the average and well-distributed throughout the State. But the North-East Monsoon proved disappointing and as the rains were very deficient in November, especially in parts of the Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Hassan and Chitaldrug districts, the later crops were affected and the out-turn of crops fell greatly short of the expectations that were formed at an earlier part of the season." As a consequence of the improved season there was a slight fall of prices of food grains, but the Secretary to Government is evidently of opinion that it should have been greater and adds that the issue of the report of the Government inquiry on food prices is awaited with interest. The total area cropped in the State rose by 600,000 acres, the principal increases being in rice and grain. There was also a notable increase in cotton, mainly in the Chitaldrug district, where more extended cultivation has been promoted by the recent rise of prices. The general condition of the cattle throughout the State was once more satisfactory, in spite of the fact that during 1908-9 live-stock had suffered heavily from the drought and the epidemic disease which prevailed. During 1909-10 the plentiful rains produced an abundant supply of fodder and with no serious epidemics cattle were enabled to recover their condition. There were only 84,000 deaths, a number which is less than half of that of the previous year and is the lowest on record for the past fifteen years.

There is in Mysore an active Agricultural Department, the work of which falls under two heads : experiments in the Hebbal farm, and investigation into the insect pests and fungoid diseases which affect the crops in the State. A series of experiments has been planned with the object of of ascertaining the best method of improving the production of the staple crops of the State, viz., paddy, ragi and sugarcane. During the year, the experiments were chiefly confined to the study of using green manures with ragi and paddy, and the manner in which the growth of paddy and sugarcane side by side, which is extensively practised in the State, could be made more productive. Green manures have up to the present been found to yield better results with paddy than with ragi, and it is therefore proposed to extend the use of green manure for paddy to parts of the State, where it is not now practised. Sugarcane when associated with paddy has shown a tendency to become stunted unless it is properly drained, and it is therefore also proposed to hold during the next season demonstrations on the importance of thorough drainage from sugarcane. Further improvements were made in the processes for the manufacture of sugar, especially in connection with boiling and clarifying the juice. The great loss of sugar which used to result in skimming the juice has been reduced almost to a minimum by substituting, for the major part of the skimming, straining through a flannel cloth. A bulletin is being prepared explaining all the improvements that have been effected in the manufacture of sugar to enable local producers to adopt them, and the commercial feasibility of the manufacture of sugar with the aid of the improved machinery and processes introduced into the farm is being tested through an agriculturist in the State, who has himself grown sugarcane on a large scale and set up a plant for the manufacture of sugar. Sugar-making and jaggery-making will be carried on under precisely similar conditions to ascertain definitely under what circumstances the former would be more profitable than the latter. Some imported varieties of cane are still being tried, but their usefulness cannot be decided until they are tested over a larger area. Another important piece of work was the issue of a bulletin describing the causes of "Kolerega" a fungoid disease which attacks areca trees, and which it is now believed can be removed by spraying.

A significant note on general industries indicates a general awakening among all classes, especially the educated, as to the importance of leaving the usual beaten tracks of employment and pursuing other industries besides agriculture. This is a most encouraging symptom and has already resulted in the formation of joint stock companies and other undertakings, which are started with the object of promoting scientific agriculture, trade and other industries. The mineral development of the State, it is reported, had received a considerable shock by the reckless manner in which prospecting licenses had been taken and capital sunk on concerns of a purely speculative nature. Local capitalists have realized the dangers of embarking on undertakings which require much scientific knowledge and capital, but the spirit of investment which had been thereby fostered has created an interest in local industries and there is less disposition to hoard the wealth or invest it in land or savings banks. The co-operative movement is also taking steady root and is likely to give a powerful impetus to the improvement of agriculture and indigenous trade.

NEW TOWER OF SILENCE AT CALCUTTA.

THE ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a Parsi Tower of Silence at Calcutta, performed the other day, must have been quite unique in that city to the present generation, for such a ceremony has not been performed for the last ninety years. The Parsis had very little intercourse with Bengal before the English power was established there ; but a little after the latter event they commenced business relations with various parts of Bengal and even beyond, with the then independent Kingdom of Pegu or Burma. Several Parsi merchants settled in Calcutta, and some of them who died were buried until 1821, in a cemetery set apart for them at Ballighat, which might be called the suburb of the dead, like our Sonapur. In that year the Parsi community of Calcutta had grown important enough to have a Tower of Silence, when the dead could be exposed according to the tenets of their religion. One of their leading men, Nowroji Sorabji, who got the surname of Bengalee from his connection with that province, caused a Tower for the Parsi dead to be erected in 1829, on the ground adjoining their old cemetery and had it consecrated the next year. This Nowroji Bengalee who was the grandfather of our late eminent citizen, Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, was well-known throughout that province as an enterprising merchant, and dying in 1825, was laid in the Tower of Silence that he had caused to be built three years previous. Nowroji came down to Bombay to take priests from here to perform the foundation as well as consecration ceremonies, and in those days the journey between these cities was longer and much more troublesome than is the voyage now to England. The high priest of the Bombay Parsis could not conveniently go to Calcutta himself, as has been done by his successor of to-day, and declare the foundation-stone laid according to the elaborate form prescribed by the Parsi religion, but he commissioned experienced priests to proceed there and perform the ceremony properly. The event was quite novel in Calcutta of those days and seems to have created some stir. The ceremony was reported in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the day and figures among the extracts from that official journal which the late Mr. Seton Karr and Mr. Hugh Sandeman published more than forty years ago, for the Indian Record Commission. The ceremony performed this week by the high priest Dastur Kaikhosroo of Bombay, who had been specially invited to Calcutta, for the purpose, was the only one of its kind since 1821. The Tower erected in the latter year sufficed for the Calcutta Parsis up to now, but latterly there was a well-founded complaint that water from the Calcutta Water Works and elsewhere percolated freely into the Tower itself and the adjoining grounds, and rendered it almost useless. For, according to the strict injunctions of the Parsi religion, there should be no water near such a Tower, because water is considered to be defiled by coming in contact with dead bodies exposed in the Tower. Hence necessity arose for building another Tower in a dry place, and this was rendered practicable by the present site being given free by the Calcutta Municipality. The new Tower of Silence is to be erected, not like the old one at the expense of a single individual, but by the joint contributions of the whole community of Calcutta, and the Parsis of Bombay and other places have also helped in this pious object. There is a strong prejudice among Parsis against any individual building such a Tower for the dead, for there is a superstitious belief rife among them that such an individual dies soon after the erection of his Tower, a belief which has some slight support in facts—Nowroji Bengalee as we have said above died in 1825, only three years after his Tower was erected, and that too at the early age of 48. On account of this superstition very few Parsis have the courage of building Towers of Silence at their individual expense. Most Towers of the Parsis in India have been erected out of funds, to which all contribute their mite.

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH PERSIA.

IT is to be hoped that the drastic action of the Foreign Minister of Persia, which Reuter reported yesterday, on account of the strained relations, which, he fears, may ensue with Great Britain, will stimulate the interior administration of that ill-regulated country to put out their strongest efforts to reduce the situation in the South to some semblance of order. It may reasonably be doubted whether the Persian Government will be capable, for many years to come, of carrying out such a reform without European assistance, but seeing how unpopular the terms of the recent British note are in Persia itself, and what a storm of protest they have raised throughout the Moslem world, we should be very sorry were Great Britain to find it necessary to act, until at least the need for her intervention had been clearly proved to all concerned. We do not believe that Sir Edward Grey has any intention of taking the proposed steps for the safe-keeping of the trade routes, until action is forced upon him, and at the present moment, of course, it would be unfair to say that the Persians have conclusively failed. Whatever their ultimate prospects of success may be, they must be given more time in which to show of how much they are capable, and the British Government will only pursue a just policy in holding its hand for a reasonable period. At the same time the action of Mirza Husaini Kuhkhur is a sinister omen for the future. He is a man of pronounced British proclivities, it is true, and these might make him especially reluctant to become embroiled in any strained relations with Britain. At the same time, he is certainly one of the most enlightened of the Persian administration, and might be expected to take a broad view of the situation. His view is not encouraging. He says that "hitherto the Government has not achieved any important result." The reason for his resignation is a conviction that "Britain will carry out the threat contained in the note to the Persian Government of October last." This looks as though Britain will be forced to adopt the measures which she recently detailed, including the policing of the routes by native forces under British officers. Under the circumstances we can only regard, Mirza Husaini's resignation as precipitate and misguided, for surely negotiations, while passing through the hands of a Persian Minister, who is capably of so clear a view of the actualities of the situation, would be more likely to result in the preservation of the present friendly relations, than if they were in the hands of a Minister, who would be more likely to be influenced by popular clamour. Mirza Husaini, it seems to us, has left a responsible post at a difficult and hazardous time, when he had an opportunity of performing a signal service to his country.

MENACING SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

THE recent death of Count Tolstoi has given rise all over Russia to a series of significant demonstrations. These have been held not only by the revolutionaries but also by students, and in each case they have a special meaning. They are not only an attempt to honour Tolstoi's memory, but are intended to represent a protest against the Government, and to indicate actively renewed dissatisfaction with its methods. The subject is receiving attention in the Home Press, and in an evidently well-informed message, a correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* at Helsingfors writes: "The students have been called "the political barometer of Russia," and the title is not ill-deserved. History shows that what the students think to-day they do to-morrow. The students have coupled their Tolstoi demonstrations with a demand which strikes at the very heart of the methods of the present *regime*—a demand, namely, for the abolition of capital punishment. The renewed activity of the students witnesses to the fact that the Duma is no longer considered as representing the nation. After the grant of the Constitution they were the first to cease agitating, and the nation followed their example. To-day they are the first to agitate for a really representative Government, and the nation will follow their example again." The correspondent goes on to assert that the situation is entirely parallel to that which led up to the notorious "Red Sunday" of 1905. The Government are using sternly repressive measures, arrest and imprisonment are becoming more frequent, and attacks by Cossacks on crowds of demonstrators have occurred. The Government are evidently aware of the nature of the situation which is being created, for only recently the Director of the Police Department informed a Budget Committee of the Duma that the expenses of the police could not possibly be reduced, owing to the growing strength of the revolutionary movement. Being well prepared the Government may be able to crush the revolution once more, but there is a different spirit amongst the people to-day to that which was so easily beaten out of them a year ago, and sensational events are at any moment possible.

WITH regard to the action near Lingah, it is understood that further operations by the Naval Force are being undertaken against the Arabs. The Arabs are known to be armed with good rifles.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Arabia," arrived at Suez, from Bombay, on the morning of the 25th instant.

THE revenue of Canada has increased by about £1,600,000 during the past eight months, compared with the similar period of 1909.

THE New Zealand Parliament has closed after passing a resolution congratulating the King and Queen in anticipation of the Coronation, which will take place at a time when the New Zealand Parliament will not be sitting and will be unable to send its congratulations.

IN connection with the offer of the Royal Aero Club of two aeroplanes at the Eastchurch Flying Grounds, Sheppey, for the use of naval officers attached to Sheerness and Chatham, a general order has been issued by Admiral Sir C. C. Drury, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, stating that the two machines, which are biplanes of the most modern type, fitted with Gnome motors, are at the disposal of the officers of his Majesty's Navy at all times and without charge for their use. Officers piloting the machines will, however, be asked to undertake to make good any damage done, and to conform with the rules of the club. It will be necessary for them to become members of the club. Certain members of the club who are certified airmen will be glad to render any assistance in the way of instruction.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The German Navy.

BERLIN, DEC. 9.

THE "Matin" is known to be not scrupulous when any opportunity offers for casting blame on Germany. But on the occasion of the mutiny on board some Brazilian men-of-war our contemporary surpassed itself by its attempt at coupling this regrettable event with a frivolous libel against the German navy. Its "Brazilian Correspondent" who probably is a Parisian on the staff of this chauvinistic paper, tries to trace back the origin of the mutiny to Germany by the theory that in the Brazilian Navy recourse had been taken to the severe Prussian discipline and therewith flogging had been introduced after the model of the Prussian Army and the German Navy. As the self-respect of the Brazilian sailors would not stand this kind of punishment, the uproar on board the Minas Geraes was the natural outcome.

This bold Cavillation had an effect not contemplated by the "Matin". For it brought to light that in the face of any serious invective against the honour of the German name, all parties stand together. Even the Radical papers of the type of the "Berliner Tageblatt" that cannot be considered willing defenders of the German Navy called this calumny "a mad and clumsy diatribe" or used even stronger language.

As a matter of fact it is now a century ago that flogging was abolished in the German Army. When the Committee of Prussian Generals reorganised the military institutions of the State of Frederick the Great, they introduced the compulsory service of every subject and removed the disparaging penalties, among them also flogging, from the military code. The General Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Grolman succeeded in carrying out their plans, and one of them, Gneisenau, used the drastic expression that the freedom of the back was one of the most important achievements of the liberal Reforms. It was remarkably enough, a despotic form of government that led the way. For in other armies the old argumentum bachu-linum was still kept up for a long time especially in England where it found an advocate in the Duke of Wellington. Even now Republican France sticks for its African garrisons to most objectionable forms of flagellation, even for soldiers of European extraction.

As flogging had been out of use in the Prussian army, nobody thought of introducing it into the Prussian Navy when it was founded in 1840. It is therefore obvious that under no circumstances Prussia or Germany can have been taken as a model, when such an antiquated means of enforcing discipline was introduced in the Brazilian navy. We may also mention that no German officer was ever employed by the Brazilian Government to organise either Navy or Army and that, after all, the contention that flogging was practised in the Brazilian Navy is, coming from such a source, justly open to doubt.

The apparent object of the whole article in the "Matin" is, to deter the Brazilians from engaging German officers as instructors for their army. But how can this caviller expect to carry weight with the Brazilians, if the starts with obvious falsehoods regarding the Brazilian Navy. That strict discipline is the very life-blood of every Army and every Navy, goes without saying, and it makes no difference whether the Government of the State is monarchic officers, engaged for the Brazilian Army, would certainly make it a point to subject the rank and file to discipline ; but they would reach their purpose by other means than that of flogging, which is entirely unknown to them from their own experience in Germany.

THE ARMY BILL AND PEACE.

Already several months ago I expressed a belief that the augmentation of the German Army by the forthcoming Bill would be kept between narrow limits and hardly amount to 20,000 men. Now the Draft of the Bill has been issued and remains considerably below that estimate. The real addition to the peace footing of the German Army for the period from April 1st, 1911 to March 31st, 1916, will be only ten thousand men.

The principal importance of the new Bill lies in the proposal of increasing the machine-gun detachments so that they will have the full strength of companies and at the same time of adding to their number. But a part of the men required for these new formations will be got by reducing the number of combatants in every battalion. To some extent the field artillery will also be enlarged, but only by two regiments for Prussia and six batteries in Bavaria. Some new openings appear also in the Commissariat and in the aeronautic section.

As is well known, the proper standard of the Army was fixed at the foundation of the German Empire at one per cent of the population. For many years this standard was upheld and—for a short time after 1893—even exceeded a little. But for the last ten years the increase of the Army was so small that gradually we arrived at much less than one percent of the population, and this relative abatement is continued by this new Bill. For the population increases at the rate of 900,000 souls per year i. e. by 4 1-2 millions in five years. Consequently every new settlement of the figure ought to bring a clear gain of 45,000 men. As only ten thousand more are demanded, we find that not one percent, but only between a quarter and a fifth of one percent is gained from the increase of the population.

These figures prove conclusively that the Army is considered by the Kaiser and his advisers as an instrument for protection and not as an aggressive weapon. If Germany had any intention of attacking France or Russia or any other power, she would certainly bring her army to the traditional standard of numbers and not reject so many thousands who are well fit to serve in the colours. Evidently the present peace footing is considered a sufficient bulwark of defence, and the only change is directed rather to perfecting the technical outfit of modern style, especially the machine guns and the Commissariat.

With this slight increase of her army Germany proves her peaceful intention and deserves all the more confidence in this respect as she has lived in peace for the last forty years and has secured the blessings of peace to her neighbours as well though it cannot be denied that her patience has often been severely tested by her western neighbour.

THE NEW ENGINEERING COLLEGE AT BRESLAU.

On the 29th of November another Technical High School was opened in the capital of Silesia, and again the high importance of theoretical training for the prosperity of industrial life was dwelt on at the inauguration ceremony. The Emperor expressed his conviction, that the industrial progress of Germany was to a large extent due to the development of its technical schools. It therefore filled him with satisfaction that he could open the second Engineering College in his Eastern provinces. The first Institute of this kind during his reign was created at Dantzick, where trade and shipping flourished since old times but industry was still missing. At the present day a good beginning has already been made of transplanting industrial enterprizes to the shores of the Baltic Sea. In Silesia the conditions are more favourable, as mining and smelting, textile industries and keramics have their home in that flourishing province. It was therefore thought advisable to have at Breslau an Engineering College of first order by the side of its University, a combination otherwise only found in the Capitals of progressive states, as in Berlin, Munich and Tokyo. The President of the new Institute Dr. Eshenk explained, that for becoming an expert in a specialty, practical training may be sufficient and might work very well in ordinary times, but in our own time of technical revolutions a thoroughly scientific education was required to secure that versatility of reasoning and facility of mastering new problems which is only gained by theoretical training. As Chemistry has grown up in Germany to a wonderful height, since Liebig's method of teaching produced the required staff of scientific chemists, Germany requires also an army of competent engineers in the struggle for industrial predominance.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE BERLIN SECESSION.

A few days ago the Berlin Secession opened its Winter Show devoted as in former years to the graphic arts and black and white studies, though a small number of works of sculpture has also been admitted. This year a special interest attaches itself to this exhibition, because many sketches engravings, water colours, etc. of older masters have been brought together with a view of inviting comparisons. The purpose of this juxtaposition is to prove that the artists who have severed their connection with Academic art have not done so because they wish to lower the standard of workmanship in order to allow themselves aerial flight in their compositions and the vast range of their choice subjects. Not all of these old representatives of acknowledged fame are beyond praise. The forty drawings by Goya, forming his series of "new Capriccios" e. g. do not seem to us to give a fair impression of that master's art. These etchings are of very different value some slovenly executed, others charming in their boldness of conception, but not sufficient to show the full strength of Goya's impulsiveness. Then we find lithographies by so great an artist as Delacroix. They represent scenes of Goethe's Faust, but in their composition are too much affected by French Romanticism and studied pleasantries to be in full harmony with their subject. What the French masters of the period of lithography were capable of, we may appreciate from the most delicate and impressive prints of Gericault's sketches, especially the reproductions of horses and other animals. What a wealth of observations of animalic life and of nature is heaped up in these sketches. Another French artist, M. Constantin Guys, finds in his old days many admirers ; he contributed a long row of portrait sketches representing ladies of fashion and of the Paris Demi-monde in the time of the Crimean War. He well succeeded in combining the grace and piquantry appropriate for his subject. Technically two other French masters are superior to anything else exhibited here. One of them, the late Charles Meryon, is represented by etchings of Paris scenes reminding us of the deep impression of Rembrandt's production. The other, Alphonse Legros, is still alive and spends his old age in London. He is highly spirited and rich in happy inspirations. Some of his etchings like "the blast of wind" or the "Roman Rain" are full of dramatic life, while others like "the Plough" represent the charming quiet and restfulness of rural life. Nor must we overlook his portraits of Carlyle, the sculptor Dalou and others.

A second group of Exhibits is contributed by the older members of the German Secession. Here we find also much to praise, especially from a purely artistic point of view. It is admirable what a depth and clearness may be reached in Black and White, as we see in Herr Lilien's "A street in Jerusalem" and in Paul Burk's Making Hay in Holsatia." Then there are Struck's "Venetian Etchings," conceived perhaps a little under the influence of Whistler's "Arabesque" but more substantial and still finer of execution. Among the German artists who have made Rome their home we find the shining light of Otto Grainer, whose "School of Witches" is much admired; it is really enjoyable to follow up the detail of these infernal girls learning riding the traditional Broom of German Folk Lore. A Norwegian artist Edvard Munch has sent the largest picture. It is a sketch for a Fresco "History," meant as a fit decorstion for a University. An old man clad in rags is telling the deeds of past generations to a boy attentively listening; but we doubt whether any University would care for this representation of Ollo's Art. Secession such imaginative and fanciful subjects are abhorred. They give us faithful reproductions of reality as seen by an unbiassed eye. Why so many of them take a fancy to depicting the naked female body in the detail of its anatomy, is a riddle to us, unless we suspect a very vulgar speculation. The serious works of art in this section are almost exclusively landscapes. The sceneries of the German coasts, of Holland, London, and Helgoland are often met with. Max Selvogt records his incessant journeyings by drawings brought home from all these places and from the Silesian mountains as well. He believes to be true to nature, but whether his mode of observation is not a little affected by a study of Turner's pictures we wonder? Ulrich Hubner devotes his brush to his beloved Travemunde as in former years, but also gives us a series of London sights. Max Liebermann has contributed besides the sketch of his oil painting "The Jewry of Amsterdam" a number of sketches of the life on the banks of "Wannsee" a lake in the neighbourhood of Berlin. They are fresh and tasteful ; every stroke seems to have a meaning of its own. The Swede Larsson is never tired of depicting his daughters. We saw them as fairy elves years ago and have seen them grow up "in effigie" into womanhood. After all, this principle of being true to nature is not attainable. All these artists have a soul that is also reflected on their works, and if they are apparently photographically correct on some reproductions of nature, they err on others by an exaggerated mannerism. The Swiss Hodler, of whose art so much has been said and written, proves that the Secession is also liable to end in the Grotesque and in arbitrary whims as all older "schools" that have despised the tradition "Classicism".

L. ASCH.

A CRY IN THE WILDERNESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—To estimate the sweets of sacred liberty, we enjoy under the benign British Government at its full value, it is necessary to recall to mind that it was a crime to applaud badly or seem indifferent, while Nero gave the populace the pleasure of hearing that divine voice, and that Vespasian nearly escaped with his life for having fallen asleep a moment while the imperial nightingale sang.

What more befitting to begin with, that which I am about to discuss in your columns, than the above laudation sure that there can be no two opinions about it ? In our enlightened times, we seem to have no inclination, but for what is customary, and as the poet says :

"To tunes we did not call, our being must keep chime." From the highest class of Society down to the lowest we live as under the eye of a hostile and dreaded censorship. It is safe, therefore, for the lesser press pipings to put themselves in accord with the deep tones of the Trombone press. Were it not so, a voice of honest doubt would certainly have been raised to question if the thundering clatter of applause which welcomed the news of the coming Coronation in India, was the genuine voice of the people's sentiments. May I ask, Sir, if a deputation from any Section of the people waited either on you or any of your contemporaries, with that avowed object as the press is one of the organic powers which serves to support the political edifice of the British administration, * If not how have the people's feelings been gauged ?

I must own here that it was refreshing to read that leaderette of yours in which you then had the candour and the courage to say, "Oh ! the pity of it." Meaning the burden it would be on some of the Princelings, with their heavily encumbered exchequers, to be led to Delhi to join in the general rivalry of feudatories to do homage to their Sovereign Lord. With whom has the idea originated that to strike the Oriental imagination, it must be treated to a gorgeous pageant ? With those who have worked the oracle of imperial assemblages, durbars, and coronations. How many of the 350 millions will be lucky enough to get a glimpse of the glittering show ? If a microscopic minority, what about the vast multitudes who will perhaps not even know when their Imperial Majesties arrived in and left India ? How is the gravest problem of all the immense expenditure consequent on such a unique occasion in the history of the world, to be met ? Do not those who have perforce to keep their purse-strings open, and to put in their hands deeper every time for the numerous funds that have cropped up within the last decade, need some respite ? Is not this ignoring with a high hand matters which claim careful attention ? But even this is a mere nothing compared to what is of still greater import. Is the visit of our universally beloved Sovereign well-timed ? Let every loyal citizen consider the arguments set forth deftly in favour of it shorn of all the filigree work they are laid out in by master craftsmen in words, and see if they are made of stuff that will wash and wear. The strength of a people's devotion is not to be measured like the strength of a timber-beam by its weakest point, the seditionist. But all the same the blood-thirstiness of a few thousand unrelenting ruffian extremists proved the heavy end of the beam despite billions of law-abiding Indians as a counterpoise. Will is not be fair to let a few years pass and see India purged of anarchists before the King-Emperor is crowned here ? And what is this we hear from the London correspondent of your contemporary ? Who is to be congratulated for the excellent sense displayed in selecting Lord Curzon to go in His Majesty's suite to India ? He is too beloved of the Bengalese to

GREAT BRITAIN AND PERSIA.

PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER RESIGNS.

"Britain will Carry out her Threat."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, Dec. 28.

The Foreign Minister has resigned.

He states that his reason for doing so, is a conviction that Britain will carry out the threat contained in the Note to the Persian Government, of October last, detailing Britain's intentions, if order were not restored in the South.

The Foreign Minister points out that hitherto the Government has not achieved any important result. It is understood, however, that a reply will be sent shortly, detailing the steps to be taken.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The *Daily Telegraph*, in an article on gunrunning in the Persian Gulf and anarchy in Southern Persia, says that there are only two things to be done. They must be done with decision. The first necessity is the further strengthening of the patrolling squadron, but the origin of the mischief lies in the state of Persia. Temporary intervention appears inevitable.

ARMS TRAFFIC IN THE GULF.

Closing Muscat to the Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The *Times* states that one result of the engagement at Dibai will probably be the prompt termination of any further attempt to develop the arms traffic through the ports of trucial Chiefs. The incident, coupled with the seizures of arms in the spring, shows that Britain can greatly restrict and possibly suppress the traffic. There ought to be no great difficulty in coming to an agreement with France regarding the traffic via Muscat. We cannot, however, approach France without taking heed of our own shortcomings.

A Consular report shows that out of 85,820 rifles landed at Muscat in 1908-09 43,280 were from Belgium and 25,600 were British.

The *Times* urges Britain to take every reasonable precaution, not only in the Arabian Sea but also in our own ports; but the closing of Muscat to the arms traffic would automatically dispose of the whole trade.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S INTERVIEW.

Strenuous Desire to Improve the Navy.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Mr. Lloyd George now explains that the interview with him published by *L'Humanite* was authentic but contained inaccuracies.

Mr. Lloyd George, subsequently interviewed by the *Le Matin*, stated that the new Budget would provide for an increase of ten million sterling in Naval Estimates.

The Chancellor added that the Liberal Government desire to have the Navy giving it indisputable superiority. No sacrifice will appear too heavy to secure that superiority. This announcement has produced good effect in France.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE DRUSES.

Many Casualties and Captures.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 28.

Telegrams from Damascus state that in the engagement last week between Turkish troops and the Druses the latter had 450 casualties, while a further six hundred of them were captured. The remainder fled. The casualties of troops were 84, including seven officers.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Archduke's Visit to Budapest.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Archduke Franz Fordinand is going to Budapest, where for the first time he will represent Emperor Francis Joseph opening the new session of the Delegations and reading the speech from the Throne.

AVIATION FATALITIES.

Aeronaut and Passenger Killed.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

M. Luffont, the aviator, after ascending at Issy-les-Moulineaux and making a circuit of the flying ground, preparatory to undertaking a flight to Brussels, fell from a height of thirty feet. Both the aviator and his passenger, M. Pola, were killed.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

PORT SAID, Dec. 28.

The P. and O. steamer "Malwa" has shipped gold, to the value of £100,600, for India.

DEATH OF COL. OGER.

TOKIO, Dec. 29.

Colonel Boger, Military Attache to the British Embassy, has died from pneumonia.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The death has occurred at Waterford, of the well-known sportsman John Widger, a winner of the Grand National.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ARRIVAL HOME.

Command of Coronation Troops.

INTERVIEWED BY REUTER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The Duke and Duches of Connaught arrived, to-day, in the Solent.

A cable was sent to His Royal Highness, inviting him to take supreme command of the Coronation troops. It is confidently expected that the Duke will accept the position which he occupied at King Edward's Coronation.

The Territorials will be well represented.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived at Portsmouth in the forenoon of to-day. A thick fog hung over the town. Salutes were fired by the batteries and warships, the latter being beflagged and the men cheering the Duke. His Royal Highness stood on the forebridge looking remarkably well.

LATER.

The Duke of Connaught received Reuter's representative on board the "Balmoral Castle." His Royal Highness said, "We are much pleased with the welcome accorded us in South Africa. The enthusiastic character of the reception was by no means restricted to towns where the great majority of the population were of British descent. Throughout the long journey we always endeavoured to talk to representatives of all shades of political feeling and all the principal sections of the community."

The Union a Reality.

The Duke considered, as a result of the knowledge thus gained, that the Union was solidly based and held out great promise of prosperity. It was inevitable that there should be sacrifices of local interest and his Royal Highness expressed sympathy therewith, but trusted that what the Union had taken away with one hand it would repay abundantly with the other. It was really remarkable how far the Union had already become a reality, not in name only. This was largely due to the action of the members of the Union Parliament who had dealt with many important matters, particularly the education question, in a way calculated to placate both the great political parties.

The Duke of Connaught emphasised the fact that the two races, whose interests had for generations been opposed, had settled down with the firm intention of working together. It was impossible that there would never be questions in which a line of clevage would lie between the two races, but with mutual respect existing there was no reason why racial disagreements should not steadily diminish until those two great racial descriptions merged into the appellation "South African."

His Royal Highness added that on the "Balmoral Castle" he had had a perfect journey home and that he had been able to pay a flying visit to Sierra Leone which came as a pleasant surprise to the Colony and was an agreeable and interesting incident in the voyage. He further referred to the visits to Las Palmas and Teneriffe and said he had telegraphed to King Alfonso saying how he appreciated the welcome he had received in these beautiful islands. King Alfonso had replied expressing pleasure that the Duke had been able to make the visit.

REVOLT IN CAROLINE ISLANDS.

German Officials Murdered.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.

A native revolt has broken out in the Caroline Islands.

Magistrate Boeder, together with three officials and five natives, has been murdered. The dissatisfaction was caused by road-making operations.

The Acting Governor, with a large force, has arrived on the scene of the murders. He has found the remainder of the Europeans safe.

Three warships are hurrying to the spot.

THE HOUNDSDITCH AFFRAY.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

It is reported that the man, who was killed in the Houndsditch affray, lived in a room in Stepney, where the police found quantities of ingredients for manufacturing explosives and hundreds of cartridges, together with anarchist literature.

ENGLISH FOOTBALL.

Tuesday's Results.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

To-day's football results are as follows :—

The name of the Home Team is placed first in every case.

THE LEAGUE—Division 1.

Notts Forest ...	1	Middlesborough ...	1
Everton	0	Liverpool	1
Bristol City	3	Oldham Athletic ...	2
Sheffield, Wednesday.	0	Newcastle United ...	2
Tottenham Hotspur	1	Manchester City ...	1
Bradford City ...	1	Manchester United...	0

THE LEAGUE—Division 2.

Birmingham ...	1	West Bromwich Albion	1
Chelsea	2	Stockport County ...	0
Derby County ...	2	Wolverhampton Wanderers ...	0
Gainsborough Trinity	2	Blackpool	0
Lincoln City ...	2	Huddersfield Town...	2
Leeds City	1	Clapton Orient ...	0
Leicester Fosse ...	1	Barnsley	1
Hull	3	Burnley	0

SOUTHERN LEAGUE—Division 1.

Coventry City ...	5	New Brompton ...	2
Millwall	3	Southend	1
Queen's Park Rangers	3	Southampton ...	1
Plymouth	1	West Ham	0
Luton	3	Waterford	1
Portsmouth	2	Leyton	2
Brentford	0	Northampton ...	0
Crystal Palace ...	1	Brighton and Hove Albion	1
Bristol Rovers ...	1	Exeter City	3
Swindon	5	Norwich City ...	1

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

Bristol	8	Old Merchant Taylors	16
Northampton ...	22	Glasgow Univ'ty ...	6
Cardiff	16	Edinburgh Univ'ty...	0

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Further Resolutions.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

The Congress resumed its sittings this morning, at 11 a.m., under the presidentship of Sir William Wedderburn.

Dr. H. S. Gour, of the Central Provinces, moved the 9th resolution which was as follows :—

"That this Congress expresses its satisfaction that the Secretary of State has recognised that the Self-Government Scheme of 1882, has not had a fair trial, and has impressed upon the Government of India the necessity of an effectual advance in the direction of making the local, urban and rural bodies really self-governing, and it expresses the earnest hope that the Government will be pleased to take early steps to make all local bodies, from village panchayets and upwards, elective, with an elected non-official chairman, and will support them with adequate financial aid."

SYSTEM OF PANCHAYETS.

Dr. Gour stated that the system of Panchayets was not new to India, though it would have now to be revived, as, owing to various causes into which, he need not enter, these Panchayets had been emasculated of all potency and power and had been brought into undeserved disrepute. However, the memorable Viceroyalty of the ever-to-be-loved Lord Ripon was remarkable for the Local Self-Government Act of 1882, which aimed at educating the people in the art of self-government.

Unfortunately, however, the scheme so nobly conceived was robbed of all its usefulness by the way in which it was received. But there had been a swing of the pendulum in the right direction, and, if the Government carried out the real intention of its illustrious originators, he was hopeful that a new era was sure to dawn in the life of the people. The local bodies had now assumed special importance, owing to the suffrage extended to them under the new regulations for election to the Imperial and Provincial Councils, and being nurseries of future legislators and administrators, they should be self-supporting, and he, therefore, moved for the adoption of the resolution.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. Baghava Rao of Madras, in seconding the resolution on Local Self-Government, deplored that Local Self-Government had not been given a fair trial. Lord Morley suggested the appointment of a Board of Control to exercise control from outside on these local bodies, but the Decentralisation Commission ignored it. He further protested against the appointment of District Officers as Chairmen and said that qualified educated Indians were everywhere available to fill the responsible posts.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Rao, in supporting, laid particular stress on the financial aspect of the subject and urged that these bodies should be adequately financed to be able to do the work of beneficence in matters of education and sanitation.

Munshi Sankatha Prasad of Benares supported it in Urdu. The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ambika Charan Mazumdar (Bengal) moved the tenth resolution appealing for modification of the Partition of Bengal, so as to keep the entire Bengali speaking community under one and the same administration and also that this Congress humbly submit that the rectification of this admitted effort will be an act of far-sighted statesmenship. It will restore contentment to the Province of Bengal, give satisfaction to other Provinces and enhance the prestige of His Majesty's Government throughout the country. Mr. Mazumdar practically reiterated what he had said as President of the Bengal Provincial Conference. He said that the question of Partition was not a dead issue, as said in some quarters, but it was as living as five years ago, when it was introduced. "The question of issue implied two parties, but partition, was decided in camera and exparte. Dead or alive, the issue is not going to be burned or buried. It is emblamed in our hearts and is going to be handed down to our sons, if not modified." Referring to the Mahomedan support of Partition he said : "The real difficulty lies in the vested interests of the heaven-born service and not in Mahomedans." In conclusion he condemned strongly the repressive measures adopted by Government in suppressing agitation against partition and he declined to believe the existence of anarchy in the country. Dewan Bahadur Karunakara Menon of Madras seconded it and Babu Nibaran Chunder Das Gupat of Bengal supported the resolution which was put and carried.

MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

Sir Bhalchandra Khrishna, of Bombay, moved a resolution of Indians in the Medical Service requesting the Government of India to take an early action in the direction pointed out by the Secretary of State regarding the employment in superior parts of the Civil Medical Service. The resolution also urged the constitution of a distinct Indian Civil Medical Service, wholly independent of the Indian Military Medical Service, He pointed out that the Indian Medical Service had long been considered a close preserve like the Indian Civil Service into which nobody could trespass except those in the Military service. In the fifties that idea might have been justifiable in the absence of a Medical profession, so to speak, but since then Colleges had been established throughout the length and breadth of this land, for imparting medical education, which had therefore changed the circumstances of the country. They had now amongst them men who had obtained medical education in England and taken high degrees and it was but fair, that their claims should be recognised. Several memorials had been addressed on the subject and their efforts were like a cry at the wilderness till the time of Sir George Hamilton, when the subject was for the first time taken up for consideration, and recently Lord Morley issued a Despatch in which he laid down that there should be a decrease in the strength of the Indian Medical Service and an increase in that of the Civil Medical Service and both Lord Morley and Lord Minto agreed in saying that an independent Medical Service should be constituted, which means that there would be sufficient field for men trained in England to be appointed Professors of Medical Colleges. Originally members of the Indian Medical Service were considered competent to occupy any chair in a College and instances were not wanting, in which one and the same individual was considered fit to occupy alternately the chairs of Anatomy, Materia Medica, Botany and Surgary, to teach each of which required the study of a life-time. In England a Professor was never transferred from one chair to another and a similar wholesome rule had been introduced with fairly satisfactory results into Bombay by Lord Reay despite the opposition of the members of the Indian Medical Service including the Principal of the Grant Medical College, but that rule was reversed immediately after Lord Reay's departure from India. It was however to be hoped that Lord Morley's action would be of an enduring character. To Lord Morley's action there was opposition from the Anglo-Indian Press writers who thought that Civil Surgency could not be capably filled by independent medical men, but he hoped, that they would prove false prophets. In a memorial submitted to Lords Morley and Lord Minto, it was pointed out that the expenditure now incurred on the Indian Medical Service, in which men were transferred from the Military Service to the Civil Service amounted to Rs. 46 lakhs, whereas if an independent Medical Service were constituted the expenditure would only be Rs. 20 lakhs, thus effecting a saving of 25 lakhs, which would be a real gain to the country. Under the present system there was an anomaly as regards Assistant Surgeons, which would be remedied by Lord Morley's Despatch. At present Military Assistant Surgeons, who were not graduates, but only Apothecaries were considered capable of occupying high Civil Surgeoncies, whereas Civil Assistant Surgeons, who passed University Examinations and were expsrienced men were considered not fit to occupy them. Lord Morley deserved their thanks for the steps taken to remedy these anomalies.

Dr. D. R. Ranjit Singh of the United Provinces in seconding said that the Medical profession is a quiet profession. "Indeed we are too quiet and that is the reason why our grievances have so long been not removed. He then pointed out that anomaly between Civil and Military Assistant Surgeons, all advantages being reserved for the letter.

Mr. H. D. Pant of United Provinces supported the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

Mr. J. Chaudhuri of Bengal moved that the Congress prays that the Seditious Meetings Act be not re-enacted at the expiry of its term and the Press Act be removed from the Statue book. In his opinion the reasons assigned by the authors of the measures were spurious. It had been said that those measures had been framed to cope with anarchy, but whoever heard of conspirators and anarchists holdings public meetings. He then spoke about the uses of these measures and condemned the action of the authorities in stopping Provincial Conferences and said there would be no justification for the re-enactment of the Seditious Meetings Act when the country was quiet.

Referring to other measures he said that the Press was the most potent agency for the spread of education and it was most shameful that the British Government should hamper the work of the Press. The Sedition Section of the Penal Code was most elastic and he referred to a recent Sedition case decided in the Calcutta High Court in which, it had been urged on behalf of the Crown that if one did not love a Policeman, he should be convicted of sedition, for Policeman is included in the meaning of Government. But Judges who tried that case refused to accept that interpretation.

Mr. Krishna Rao of Madras seconded the resolution and pointed that the circumstances no longer existed in the country to justify the re-enactment of Seditious Meetings Act or the retention of the Press Act. He was also of opinion that in respect of the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act the Madras Government had not treated the presidency in the same way, as the Bombay Government managed in the Western Presidency.

"UNIMPORTANT VOICES."

Babu Dwarkanath of Behar, in supporting the resolution, said, that repressive measures paralysed all activities. Meetings were now held only to offer congratulations to Government Officials. Independent expression of views was now seldom found in the Press. Even after the inaugurating of Reform Government could carry out any repressive measure it choosed to do. The voice of the members in the Imperial Council was still as unimportant as ever. Most members of the special electorates and Zamindars constitutioned permanent opposition to representatives of people with a few notablesexceptions.

Mr. Usuf Ali Khan of United Provinces supported and said that although it was officially recognissed that there was no necessity to extend the Act to the United Provinces, nevertheless, it had been done so.

Mr. Jogia of Madras moved a resolution that the time had arrived when a substantial beginning should be made in the matter of elementary education, free and compulsory, throughout the country. He showed Government had been spending more and more on other heads Military and Railway, and very little on education. During the last fifteen years there had been an increase of thirteen crores on Military and only thirty-seven lakhs on education.

Mr. Chitala of Ahmednagar, in seconding the resolution, referred to Mr. Gokhale's resolution in the Supreme Council and was opinion that they should advocate compulsion first and free afterwards. He also quoted from the speech of Mr. Orange, late Director General of Education, to justify his contention.

Pandit Hirlal Nath Kimzbu of the United Provinces, complained that the Government did not recognize their duty in respect of mass education till 1854 and progress ever since was not encouraging. In 1882 Government also set aside the recommendations of the Education Commission. He gave educational statistics of Europe, America and Japan and showed how little the Government of India had spent in that direction. The resolution was carried.

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Jinnah moved a resolution deprecating communal representation in Municipal, Local and District Boards. He briefly spoke and said he did not represent the views of Mohamedans as a body but expressed his personal view which was expressed in the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Haque in seconding the resolution said he did so gladly and wholeheartedly. He thanked Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee for what he had said in regard to observations made against the Moslem League. The speaker said he was a Moslem Leaguer for he believed in unity in India, because he believed that he thought it his duty to join both the League and the Congress. The principle of separate election for different communities was unsound. But the present question was to bring the two communities shoulder to shoulder for the regeneration of the motherland. Hindus were their elder brothers and they could afford to be generous. If a Mahomedan asked for a little more the Hindu should not grudge. That was the solution of the problem. Mahomedans had got separate electorate and it was no use now to open the healed sore. Hindus should stop here, for the time was not far distant when this separate electorate would be abolished. Mahomedans should also stop there and should not ask some favour in Municipal and District Boards. He announced that His Highness the Aga Khan was coming from Nagpur with fifty Mahomedan leaders, with the object of conciliation and the speaker asked his Hindu brethren to grasp their hands in their friendship.

Mr. Syaed Hasan Imam of Bankipur supported the resolution and said that the apprehension entertained that the principle of separate electorate would be introduced in local bodies had taken form in certain Provinces. Nothing could be more disastrous than to do so, for it would create self-strife and ill-feeling in every home. Hindu, Mahomedan, Parsee, Jain or Christian separate electorate was bad enough for Councils. It would be very unfortunate if extended to District Boards.

Mr. Devadhar of Bombay moved the 17th resolution as follows :—"That in view of the disturbances that have occurred from time to to time in this country on occasions of religious celebrations this Congress urges the Government to form Conciliation Boards at places where disturbances are apprehended so as to take timely and adequate steps for the prevention of such events.

Mr. Ram Kumar Geonta spoke in Hindi and supported the resolution and referred to Bakr-Id riots in Calcutta. The resolution was put and carried.

A resolution was put from the chair for the creation of a Legislative Council for the Central Provinces and Behar.

The Chairman also moved that this Congress records its opinion that the regulations formed for the Punjab under the Reform Scheme fail to give satisfaction for the following reasons, namely, (a) in that the numerical strength of the Council provided for in the Regulations is not sufficient to allow any adequate representation to all classes and interests of the population nor is it commensurate with the progress made by that province in matters social, educational, industrial and economical; (b) in that the elected element prescribed by the Regulation for the local Legislative Council is unduly small and altogether insufficient to meet the needs and requirements of that province and compares unfavorably with those accorded other provinces; (c) In that the proportion of nominated members of the Punjab Legislative Council is inequitable and out of proportion with the ratio of the different sections of the population; (d) in that the Regulations as framed tend practically to keep out non-Mahomadans from the Imperial Legislative Council.

This was put and carried.

The Chairman also moved a resolution urging the reduction of cable rates between India and England.

The motion was put and carried.

The Congress was adjourned at 2 for an hour to enable the Subjects Committee to modify the resolution regarding the Council Reform Regulations about which there was distinct differences of opinion among delegates and resumed sitting at 3.

Mr. N. M. Samartha of Bombay moved the 15th resolution for a mixed commission of officials and non-officials to enquire into causes which lead to increase in public expenditure and to suggest remedies. He said that the Finance Member had given two reasons for this growth of public expenditure to make provision for shortage of opium revenue and to meet the cost of the East Bengal Government. But why should the wnole of India suffer for the blunder of officials and the luxury of certain people? Expenditure had increased double during the last 11 years. This increase was mainly due to Railway and Military expenditure and it was urgent that subject should be enquired by a mixed commission.

Mr. N. A. Dravid of Poona seconded and the resolution was carried.

Dr. Satish Chandra Bannerji moved the following amended resolution :—"That while recognizing the necessity of providing for a fair and adequate representtation on the Legislative Councils to the Mahomedan and other communities where they are in a minority this Congress disapproves the regulations promulgated to carry out this object by means of special electorates and in particular the Congress earnestly urges upon the Government the justice and expediency of modifying the regulations framed under the India Councils Act of 1909, before another election comes on so as to remove the anomalous distinctions between different sections of His Majesty's subjects in the matter of the franchise and the qualifications of candidates and the arbitrary disqualifications and restrictions for candidates seeking elections to the Councils. The Congress also urges a modification of the regulations, where necessary, relating to the composition of non-official majorities in the Provincial Councils so as to render them effective for practical purposes.

Shaikh Faiar Ali of Hardoi supported it in Urdu. Shaik Yusaf of Lucknow in supporting said, "It is not honest on the part of the Moslem League to demand separate election".

The President : "I ask you not to make any reference to the Moslim League."

The Congress rose after dusk and adjourned till nine to-morrow morning. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjee presided at intervals during Sir W. Wedderburn's absence. Among the visitors to-day were Mr. Justice Sherfuddin and the Raja of Kurupam.

At the instance of Bengal delegates, it has been decided to refer the amendments proposed by Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in the rules of business of the Congress to a special Committee consisting of members of the All India Congress Committee and two members from each Provincial Congress Committee. The Special Committee will submit their report before next October. It has been suggested that the next Congress should meet in Calcutta and the matter is receiving careful consideration of the Bengal delegates.

LADIES' CONFERENCE.

The Ladies' Conference met this morning and the Maharani of Vizianagram presided and spoke in English, fully dealing with female education and other cognate matters. There will be another Conference of Bharat Lakshmi Mahamandal, and the Begum of Janjira will preside. This will be a very cosmopolitan gathering.

CROWN PRINCE LEAVES FOR AGRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHARATPUR, Dec. 28.

H. H. the Maharajah called at the Residency before dinner last evening, to pay his farewell visit to the Crown Prince of Germany, who presented him with the First Class Order of the Crown. His Imperial Highness expressed to His Highness the great pleasure he had derived from his stay in Jaipur. There was a small dinner party at the Residency, after which His Imperial Highness and party left for Agra. The departure was private.

VICERIGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

There was a dinner party at Government House last night. Lady Hardings was unable to be present.

The Viceroy received an address of welcome from the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce this afternoon.

The Viceroy was present at the polo match this evening, after which his Excellency left for Barrackpore.

COLONEL E. E. ANDERSON, Principal Medical Officer, Allahabad and Fyzabad Brigades, has kindly consented to act as Moderator at the competitions for the Indian Railways and Indian Volunteers' Ambulance Challenge Shields and the St. John Ambulance Brigade Challenge Cup to be held on the 24th and 25th February, in the Exhibition Buildings at Allahabad.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS. Every true Indian must rejoice over the reforming zeal of the Mahomedans. Their progress, in various departments, has been so rapid that they can scarcely be called any longer a backward community. They have very nearly wiped out the reproach implied in the term. They are bringing themselves into line with the great sister-community of India, and when they will have established themselves on a footing of equality with the Hindus, we shall hear no more of special concessions, and there will be little occasion for jealousies and heart-burnings on the part of either. The singular success which the Moslems have achieved in less than a decade, affords a striking testimony of the energy and virility of the race, of which numerous instances are to be found in history. They are as alert and eager in promoting their social and educational advancement, as they are in securing for themselves an ample and liberal share in the administration of the country. They have realized, to the full, the importance of one cardinal truth, namely, that a liberal and comprehensive system of education is the only road to salvation, and their children are now resorting to schools in increasing numbers. Not so very long ago, their elders despised the "learning of the infidel," pinning their faith to oriental love for those who would trouble to seek it. As a matter of fact, they did not concern themselves with any sort of learning, languishing in a state of sullen isolation and dense ignorance. They have suffered grievously for the mistake, and having paid a heavy penalty for it, are now in grim earnest about their reform.

ORPHANAGE FOR MOSLEM GIRLS. The Orphanage for Moslem girls is a gratifying proof of the public spirit of the race, which has been manifesting itself in various ways. No sooner was the scheme propounded by Mr. Edwardes, Commissioner of Police, than it was taken up by the Mahomedans of Bombay, who put together the sum of about a lakh of rupees in a short time. The trustees of the Abdula Haji Dawood charities came forward with a donation of two lakhs, and with a total of three lakhs, the institution may be allowed to have started on its career under favourable auspices. For the grand object to be attained this is, after all, a modest sum ; but as the benefits of the Orphanage will be widely made known, it will be enriched by a steady flow of contributions from Mahomedans. I cannot conceive of a nobler institution than an Orphanage. But the one designed for Moslem girls has a distinct purpose of its own, namely, to rescue the homeless and the indigent,—girls who have lost their parents and those who have been cast out by them,—from wreck and ruin. It will save them from the terrible allurements of a big city, and from the fall to which the helpless victims are often driven by necessity, and not attracted by choice. It is a happiness to reflect upon the number of souls who, finding a haven of refuge in the Orphanage, will be saved from the moral and physical ruin, and the intense anguish of the heart pourtrayed with such power by the great French author in "Camille."

THE GOOD SEED. In this matter the police has revealed itself incidentally to the public in a novel character. It will fall to the lot of the police constable to pick up lonely waifs and strays, as he has done in the past, and to act the good Samaritan to them. Besides his usual role of guardian of the public peace and security, he will perform on occasions the higher duty of guardian of the public morals. Indeed, it is this aspect of his calling that has suggested to Mr. Edwardes the idea of an Orphanage. I love not the police; no Indian does. The policeman is associated, as an essential part of his business, with crimes and disorders, and in these he cuts a sorry figure at times. But who will think unkindly of the policeman, when he encounters him on the road leading a helpless little girl gently by the hand to the home of rescue? Here we will present himself as a missionary assisting in a noble work of charity and benevolence. The Orphanage will, again, work its silent influence in a direction outside the scope of its obvious functions. Designed as it is for all sections of Islamites, it will, within its own capacity, make for their harmony and consolidation. The promoters of the institution have wisely provided that, as far as may be practicable, Shiahs and Sunis shall be equally represented on the board of management. The co-operation will instil into their minds the fact that with all their differences having their origin in bigotry and intolerance, they are really one in race and religion and interests. By the workings of the divine law, any good seed that is sown in the ground fructifies in various directions, scarcely contemplated in the beginning by those who planted it.

TRUE CHARITY. Indian charity assumes to often the form of indiscriminate almsgiving, in which religious mendicants have the lion's share. I do not suppose for a moment that the proposed asylum will degenerate into a glorified alms-house. We may be sure that the inmates will not be allowed to doze away their lives in abject indolence. They will, doubtless, be given suitable instruction, and will be made to work, as far as may be, for their living. The girls may be taught a variety of humble occupations and industries, which may enable them to earn a decent and honourable livelihood, when they are sent forth into the world. Some may be taught the art, rare enough in all conscience, of good and wholesome cooking. Some may be trained as nurses and midwives, and others as maids and governesses. A fashion has grown up, of late years, among wealthy Moslems, Khojas in particular, of employing Goanese ayahs. There must be a superabundance of unemployed and destitute females of their own race, who would serve the purpose equally well; but they are passed over, because in the eyes of these gentlemen, they do not make such a figure on the coach-box as the Goanese woman. There is further a lamentable want of qualified female teachers among Mahomedans, and it will be well for the Orphanage authorities to train a number of select girls for this profession. While it will enable them to earn a decent remuneration, the cause of female education will be much advanced. Musalmans in large towns are no longer averse to the education of girls, and they welcome a supply of competent mistresses.

PLAGUE AND RATS. Dr. Turner's memorandum, summarizing the results of the campaign carried on in this city against rats, is deeply interesting. He is as active in destroying the vermin as in enlightening the masses by means of flaring placards and popular lectures on the connection of rats with plague. If the agency of rats in the propagation of the disease had been known when plague broke out originally in Mandvi, if a ruthless war had been directed against them and a strict cordon had been maintained in the district, so as to restrict the epidemic within its bounds, the country might have escaped its ravages. But as the plague expert, Professor Simpson, has observed, Bombay had not known plague for a space of 184 years, and was absolutely unprepared to meet it. Scientists and sanitarians were groping in the dark and some of the measures adopted in the early years of the visitation although they were ruthless in their operation, were of an empirical nature, and therefore ineffective. When a few cases of plague occurred lately in Suffolk, the authorities were able to cope with the danger in the light of the discoveries made by science, and they went the right way in declaring war against the whole tribe of rats within the affected area. It was unfortunate for India that it did not learn the lesson, until plague had a firm grip of the whole country. But it is possible, even at this stage, to mitigate its ravages by the slaughter as far as possible, of the pestiferous rodents. The one great obstacle to this measure is the Hindu sentiment against the taking of animal life. The merchants of Mandvi still allow a free run to the vermin in their granaries, and the tender-hearted among them actually place tins of water for them to drink! If you were to argue with one of them against the false sentiment which only results in endangering the lives of human beings, he will smile derisively at your ignorance. Armed with the wisdom of ages, he will say : "If a man is destined to die, he must die. If it is ordained that the plague shall be the cause of his death, he will be attacked by the disease, whether the rats be dead or alive. Killing the animals wholesale will not alter one's destiny, nor can it avert the wrath of Heaven or the will of God. What is written in the Book of Fate is written, and no one can alter it. The plague is a Divine visitation. It may be a retribution for the sins and wickedness of the mankind. Who can stay it? Surely not man!"

DION.

ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

Conference at Nagpur.

THE OPENING PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Dec. 28.

The All-India Moslem League met to-day, in the Town Hall, which was occupied by members and visitors to its fullest capacity. Some verses from the Koran being recited the proceedings began with the reading of the address of Khan Bahadur Malik, Chairman of the Reception Committee.

SPEECH OF WELCOME.

In the course of his speech, the Chairman said :—

Your Highness, Delegates and Gentlemen,—As Chairman of the Reception Committee, it is my proud privilege to welcome you, our esteemed guests to Nagpur, a city which in many ways presents a strong contrast to Delhi where you assembled last. For good or for ill we stand face to face with a new world and must adapt ourselves to the environment. The problems which now meet us cannot be solved by piety and philosophy alone, and that under the new conditions which have arisen political and social action is essential to our progress as loyal and law-abiding citizens of the British Empire.

UNITY OF TWO COMMUNITIES

I will touch on a question which has more or less drawn the attention of the leaders of the two great communities, Hindus and Musulmans. Is it possible to strengthen the solidarity of the political unity of these two great communities? There is no doubt that the general tendency of evolution is in the direction of unity and it is at the same time in the direction of gradually increasing specialisation and differentiation. The two processes run side by side and may by observed not only in the wider evolution of communities and nations but also in the smaller sphere of individual development. The question arises, therefore how are we to sympathise and reconcile two such apparent opposition? There is in undeveloped nations a kind of dull inert unity, proportionate to their lack of development, as soon as a nation begins to grow, the tendency is towards the specialisation through education and other formative influences of the units which compose it. This, at first, leads to difference, but the final unity can only emerge through continuance along this line. Out of increasing differentiation must grow that final unification, which comes from the perfecting, not from the negating of national development. It must be a unity which grows out of forward movement, not the unity of possive juxtaposition.

Applying these remarks to India, we observe that that they suggest this important truth that the cause of unity must be differently served, according to the existing state of development of the race or community concerned.

CALL OF THE EDUCATED CLASS.

It is obvious from a superficial glance at India as it is to-day, that the class which is calling most earnestly for unity is simply that class which has itself become most highly specialised, the educated class, which has reached a position in which the transcending of accidental differences can suggest itself as a matter of practical politics. But it must not be forgotten that the enormous majority of the inhabitants of India are still at the stage, where the whole process of differentiation still remains to be begun. To the impartial observer, India—even the greater part of educated India—is still at some distance from it. The process of seperation of specialisation of the individual has still to be gone through by the great majority of the people, before we can hope to have genuinely unified Indian nation. There is, however, no harm in sinking the petty differences of the two great communities for the progress of the country and the cause of good Government, and it is the duty of our distinguished and illustrious leaders to draw a line of demarcation, if possible, between the two great communities of India. We identify ourselves with all that aims at the general advancement of the true interests of the country. We have a rooted conviction that the true interests of the country lie in the maintenance of cordial relations among the Indian communities and that the true political ideal is one that aims at peaceful progress of such a national character as subserves the protection and advancement of the interests of all denominations. At the same time it is our firm conviction that on our genuine co-operation with the British Government depends our future progress and the development of a further social and political life.

SEPARATE REPRESENTATION.

Now referring to the question of the separate representation of the Musalmans of Municipal and District Boards, I have only to say that, short of it, our doom will be more or less sealed and all the privileges of the extension of Local Self-Government will be a sealed book to the Musalmans. The question of our proper representation of Municipal and District Boards has assumed a grave importance and the adoption of the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission will further enhance the value and status of all local bodies. I am strongly in favour of provision being made for the separate representations of the Musalmans to an extent which will enable them to be adequately represented on these bodies, regard being had to their numerical proportion, their influence and their position in each district, province and in the country at large.

Regarding the language question, he said:—The community language is universally admitted to be a powerful factor in securing the unity of a people, and Urdu, which is already spoken by the Indians and understood in all parts of this vast continent, is pre-eminently fitted to serve this purpose. Urdu has done incalculable good to Government. The tone of the Urdu Press, in the recent storm and stress, has been most loyal and respectful. The sphere of the influence of Urdu is extending gradually in spite of the efforts in certain quarters to check the advance.

In reference to the Transvaal Indians' question, he also added:—"There seems to be at last now some hope of a settlement of the issues between the Colonial Government and the Indian settlers, but no one can be sure of the ultimate ending of the struggle and the Moslem League has to give attention to it."

THE REPORT.

The following are extracts from the report :—The year under review is the fourth of the existence of the League, called into being through the exertions of Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk Bahadur, at an informal meeting of the leading Musulmans of India held at Dacca in December, 1906. It has given ample proof of its usefulness by championing the Muslim cause and effectively representing the community during the most trying period of the British occupation of India. The All-India Muslim League as is well known, is not a body of agitators, it has set before itself certain ideals, and is making a determined effort for their realisation. The primary aim of the League was the political education of the Muslims and the safeguarding of their political rights. But the Muslim leaders, especially H. H. the President and the Rt. Hon. Syed Ameer Ali realised that the entire diversion of our efforts to the barren field of politics would be detrimental to our intellectual and material advancement. The Rt. Hon. Syed Amir Ali proposed the division of the work of the

League into four sections:—Political, Educational, Economic and Sociological. The subject which has almost engaged the attention of the League has been the due representation of Mussalmans in the Public Service. The time is long past when Mussalmans claimed concessions on account of their backwardness in education. Thanks to the foundation of the Aligarh College and the enthusiastic efforts of Sir Syed Ahmed and his colleagues, our community too can now boast of an increasing supply of men competent to fill the most responsible posts under the Government.

MISMANAGEMENT OF WAKFS.

The mismanagement of wakfs is a question of grave concern to the Mussalmans of India. Mussalmans of wealth and position have in all countries, bequeathed large sums of money for charitable purposes, but unfortunately their pious wishes have been seldom carried into effect by trustees. At present the maladministration of wakfs has become a perfect scandal. The trustees are not responsible to any body, and they believe they can do whatever they like with the trust property. In the single town of Rangoon, Muslim wakfs amount to more than a Crore of Rupees, and if they were properly administered, and their revenues spent on objects of public utility, the Mussalmans would no longer remain a backward community. At its last Sessions League passed a resolution strongly urging Government to undertake a survey of Mussalman wakfs and published a statement throwing some light on their number, general purpose, and manner of administration. I submitted this resolution to the Government of India, with a strongly-worded representation and was informed that it could not take any definite action before the League could establish its contention that the wakfs were mismanaged, and that there was a concensus of Mussalman opinion in favour of reform. The reply of the Government is very discouraging as it seems to question the 'bona fides' of the League and its right to speak on behalf of the Mussalmans of India, which has been repeatedly recognised. The League at present would experience a good deal of difficulty in undertaking a detailed survey of the management of wakfs while the Government through the agency of its district officers can obtain information required at a very short notice. I have, however, requested the Provincial Secretaries to supply me with data regarding the administration of wakfs in their Provinces. But I am afraid that it will be a long time before the information called-for is to hand.

TRANSVAAL INDIANS.

The unrighteous deportation of Indian residents from the Transvaal, and the insulting provisions of the Registration and Emigration laws of the country raised a storm of indignation throughout India. Our Muslim brethren in that country too were nobly bearing the ordeals imposed upon them and it was decided that the League should be at one with the other sections of the people of India on the point. I submitted a representation to the Government of India on the subject, praying for the immediate interference of the Imperial Government in the matter and took a prominent part in a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian South African League at Madras to bid farewell to the Transvaal deputies. I may add that at its last Sessions, the League contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the South African League, and many of its members too added their quota. Though the question has latterly assumed a more acute phase the establishment of the South African Union, however, holds out better hopes of its fair and early settlement.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Referring to the classification of the depressed classes on which the League memorialised the Government, the report says:—Their inclusion under the head "Hindus" is disadvantageous to the Mussalmans too, as it gives the Hindu community a fictitious numerical importance to which it is not entitled. The Mussalmans cannot but protest against this state of things as long as the principle of numbers is the ruling principle in the administration of the country and the numerical strength of a particular community is one of the principal tests of its importance. As an alternative to this it was urged that if it was not thought practicable to show the depressed classes separately from the Hindus, measures should be taken to enumerate them at least in such a way that their exact numbers may be easily found out in the Census returns. The League has the fullest faith in the good intentions of the Government, but it mostly depends on the discretion of the enumerators whether the members of a particular caste be returned as Hindus or non-Hindus or Animists. My experience and that of many officers engaged in Census operations is that the enumerator seldom takes the trouble to enquire into the religious beliefs and the history and traditions of groups of aborigines of a low caste when determining their nationality.

INNS OF COURT REGULATIONS.

The Council of Legal Education, while revising its regulations for admission to Inns of Court and the call to Bar placed Indian students under a double disadvantage by providing that they could be admitted to Inns of Court on the condition that they had graduated at a University and produced a certificate of good behaviour from a District Magistrate, who has known the applicant at least for a year. These provisions creating as they did an invidious distinction between His Majesty's Indian subjects and others were looked upon with alarm especially by well-to-do Mussalmans who by sending their sons to England for a call to the Bar saved three or four years. The All-India Muslim League and its London Branch submitted representations to Lord Macnaughten, President of the Court of Legal Education, submitting that as they deemed the influx of Indian youths of an immature age into England, undesirable Indian students should be required to have passed the F. A. examination and to produce certificates of character signed by any Judge or Magistrate to whom he was known previously. To this representation, Lord Macnaughten replied that the objections raised by the League were fully considered at a special Meeting of the Council of Legal Education, but as no change can be made in the Consolidated Regulation without the consent of the Four Inns, his Council was powerless to amend the existing Regulation. As this is a matter fraught with serious consequences for the rising generation a resolution forcibly voicing the feelings of the community on the subject will be moved at the next Sessions.

FORMATION OF NEW LEAGUES.

During the year under report two Provincial Leagues were called into existence, viz., Burma and Central Provinces and the Berar Muslim Leagues. When I went to Burma to attend the last annual Sessions of the Mohamedan Educational Conference at Rangoon, I took the opportunity to make a tour of the important Muslim centres of Burma along with Nawab Mushtaq Hussain in order to popularise the cause of the League in the Provinces. As a result of my labours and the devoted exertions of Mr. Abdul Karim Jamal, Haji Ahmad Mulla Daud and Mr. A. S. Rafiqi, a Provincial League for Burma was formed at Rangoon with Mr. Abdul Karim Abdus Shakur Jamal as President and Messrs. A. M. Dawood and Rafiqi as Secretary and Joint-Secretary respectively. The Burma League during its short life has amply justified its existence by taking in hand the different questions affecting the welfare of the Muslims of the Province.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEAGUE.

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the League is steadily increasing its usefulness and power of good by constant addition of men of light and leading to its numbers. At the close of the year 1909, there were 152 members on the rolls, to which 88 were added during the current year, making a total of 270. The progress so far made is very satisfactory, but considering that the statutory strength of the League is 800, the goal seems still very far. It is the duty of the Provincial Leagues to propose members for the Central League, but I regret to state that many the Branches have so far failed to realise their responsibility in this respect. Most of the gentlemen whose names have been proposed by the Provincial League have been induced by me personally to become members during my tours. This is rather discouraging, but I am with confident that the Provincial Secretaries will devote more attention to this matter in future.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

After some introductory remarks, Mr. Syed Nabi Ullah, in his presidential address, said:—On your behalf I beg respectfully to welcome His Excellency Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, who has quietly and without any fuss assumed his high and honourable office within the last few weeks, and to offer our united homage to him. He does not come to us with a flourish of trumpets, pompously announcing his intentions and breathlessly anxious to prescribe the pill of "efficiency" for every Indian ailment. We have heard with immense satisfaction, from his own lips, that he is going to follow and consolidate the wise and liberal policy inaugurated by Lord Minto and Lord Morley.

FERMENT IN THE EAST.

We Mahomedans have often been reproached for keeping aloof from politics till so late in the day as the latter end of 1906.

But since Sir Syed's advice to us to leave alone politics much water has passed under the bridges and the slumbering East has been violently stirred, by momentous events of deep significance. Japan's political revolution and adoption of Western representative institutions and her marvellous progress in all branches of national life within the last twenty years or so, followed by her astounding victories over Russia, whose imposing power in the Far East was crumpled up like matchwood; set all Eastern nations a thinking, and gave a tremendous fillip to the demand for representative institutions in countries so widely different in their politics as India, China, Egypt, Persia and Turkey. In our own country many other influences have been silently at work, notably, the elevating effects of Western culture but the quickening impulse I believe came from Japan's overthrow of a great Western Power which was thought by the world at large to be absolutely invincible. A galvanic shock of unrest went through the entire East.

OBJECTS OF THE LEAGUE.

Besides looking after the interests of our fellow-religionists and promoting loyal feelings towards the British Government, one of the chief objects of our League is to cultivate harmonious relations with other Indian communities, especially with the great sister community of the Hindus. As far as I am aware no responsible Mohamedan leader has ever entertained any but the most friendly feelings towards the Hindus, especially towards the progressive, enterprising, patriotic, intellectual Bengalis—I sometimes think in my dreams that if our rulers could only understand the Bengalis, they would be able to understand not only most of the Asiatic races, but the Irish, the Americans, and the junkers of Germany as well! In spite of recent lamentable incidents, and the infatuation and aberration of certain misguided sections of the population, I believe that the vast majority of the Bengalis are sound at heart and loyal to the core. Like the Mohamedans (though for different reasons) they have everything to lose and nothing to gain if the English retire from India. It will thus be seen that the best sense of our community is agreed on the point that in the vital interests our country, in order words, of the Government—Hindus and Mohamedans should live at peace and cultivate the most friendly relations with one another; and be prepared for that mutual compromise, the give-and-take, which is the essence of our modern existence and the secret of its success. But I very much regret to say that the good feeling and happy relations which formerly subsisted between the two communities have been, in some parts of the country, considerably attenuated in recent years; and a strain has been put on their friendly intercourse on the old footing.

HINDU-MOHAMEDAN CONFERENCES.

Barring the question of employment in the public services of the State, and the Urdu-Hindi question there is hardly any question of public importance, as far as I can see, on which the Mohamedans are not in substantial agreement with their Hindu brethren. That being so, I venture to suggest that Hindu and Mohamedan leaders, and especially our Hindu and Mohamedan legislators, should from time to time meet each other in informal conferences for the purpose of exchanging notes and holding friendly discussions on all questions affecting the general well-being of the country. In this way they can be of very great assistance to each other, and also to Government. In this connexion, I heartily welcome Sir William Wedderburns wise proposal, cordially endorsed by our leaders (His Highness the Aga Khan and the Rt. Hon'ble Syed Ameer Ali), to hold a friendly conference, in the course of the next few days, of some of the influential leaders of all communities. I sincerely hope that a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding differences will be reached at the proposed Conference, and a "modus vivendi" arranged for future co-operation. The most serious feature of the situation, however, is that there appears to be a tendency in some quarters to accentuate these differences. But I have however every confidence that the leaders on both sides, with a single eye to the country's good, will rise superior to every petty consideration. I have already referred to His Majesty's projected visit to India. We may take it for granted that in celebration of the Coronation a plentiful shower of honours will descend on the country, and a large number of prisoners will be released. But neither the shower of honours nor the release of prisoners will appeal to the imagination of the masses. I believe there are hardly any greater boons than the extension of the period of settlements to 40 years and some measure of protection for our nascent industries. If, with the consent of the Indian and Home authorities, His Majesty were to announce the conferment of these boons at the Coronation Durbar at Delhi it would send a thrill of joy and thankfulness throughout the length and breadth of India, perpetuate his memory for generations to come and draw closer the ties which bind the Princes and people of India to His Majesty's throne and persons. While we on our part, Hindus and Mohamedans alike, should also do our duty by raising to his memory, in every Province, a first grade model Technical College.

THE NOTE TO PERSIA.

I should like to say that we in India noted with deep concern and alarm that, in consequence of the recent British note to Persia on the subject of policing the trade routes in Southern Persia (in which, by the way, as far as I can judge, there was nothing incompatible with the integrity and independence of Persia), some Persians and Turks appealed to the German Emperor for some sort of intervention. It would seem, I am afraid, as if there is something amiss in latter-day British diplomacy that our foreign co-religionists should begin to look more and more to the War Lord of Germany for assistance and advice, rather than to England, which is the greatest "Musalman" Power in the world, and the renowned protector and friend of nationalities struggling to be free. It would increase England's hold on the Islamic world if Turkish and Persian loans could be successfully placed on the London market, instead of in Paris or Berlin. Will our English financiers rise to the occasion?

EDUCATIONAL RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Towle, Principal of the Aligarh College, presided over the school section of the Conference held yesterday evening. After making a short speech heasked Mr. Zahur Ahmad Barrattam to move his resolutionfor reserving suitable number of seat for Mussal man students in every boardinghouse. The next resolution was put by the same gentleman requesting Government to allot in educational budget a suitable sum sufficient to meet the required grants in aid to Mussalman school and to cover necessary amounts of scholarships awarded to Mussalman students. The third resolution of that sitting was moved by Mr. Aftab Ahmad Khan for starting a National Education Fund. To achieve this end Zemindars and members of the commonalty will be approached to consent, to payment of a pie per rupee of their income. After the Secretary had read his report prizes were distributed to students of the Islamia Schools of the Central Provinces.

A resolution was moved urging the Moslem members of Bombay Legislative Council to carry out fully the pice cess scheme proposed by the Conference in 1907 for the education of Sind Mohamedans was enthusiastically passed. Another resolution requested the United Provinces Government to appoint more Mohamedan Educational Inspectors. In a forceful speech Shafzada Afab Ahmed brought home to the minds of delegates the importance of founding in each district a Mohamedan High School. Lectures were then delivered on Mohamedan education. Director of Public Instruction and his Assistants were present.

FAMILY SETTLEMENTS.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin read a lengthy paper on "Wakf-alal-awlad" or the "Mahomedan law of Family Settlements." The technical expression he said, for a charitable and religious endowment was "Wakf," and the doctrine of "Wakf-alal-awlad" practically starts from the date of the founding of the religion of Islam. The Judicial Committee for the first time in 1889 expressed an opinion that to create a valid Wakf, there must be a substantial dedication and not an illusory one of property to charitable uses. At that time they declined to decide whether or not a gift to charitable uses, which was only to take effect, after the failure of all the grantor's decendants, would be illusory. In 1894 in another case they not only re-affirmed their former decision, but further laid down that a provision for the poor after the total extinction of the family would be illusory. The effect of the decision was that any Wakf under which the founder had reserved the income to himself for life and after his death to his descendants, could not now be sustained in British India, and all rights and interests created under such Wakfs in former times were destroyed. The principle affirmed in this judgment was universally believed to be subversive of the Mahomedan Law of Wakfs. The result was that ancient "Wakfs" has been wrecked. Mahomedans therefore asked that the Government of India would restore to them by legislation their ancient rights.

The resolution was ably seconded by Mr. Zahur Ahmad Wakil, Lucknow. The meeting came to a close. The League will again meet on 30th instant.

NATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Deputation to the Viceroy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

His Excellency Lord Hardinge, the Viceroy, received a deputation from the National Chamber of Commerce, to-day.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in replying to the address, said:—

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the National Chamber of Commerce, It has given me very great pleasure to receive you here to-day and to listen to the cordial address which you have presented to me. The happy language in which you referred to His Majesty's approaching visit to this country only helps to strengthen the conviction that I have entertained ever since Majesty first told me of his earnest desire to come back to India, that his presence among us will serve to prove the depth and the strength of that strong current of loyalty and I think I may safely add, affection for his throne and person, which flows steadly on though some times lost sight of in the turmoil of rival interest or political unrest. I thank you for the kind words you have used about my grandfather. You have rightly observed that the reforms initiated by my predecessors are in a sense a continuation of my grandfather's policy and while I pretend to no greater wisdom than them or than the many Viceroys, who have taken their part in preparing the way for the great forward step, which has recently been taken in the history of British India, I assure you that I realise very fully that that step is and should be a real one and I have very great confidence that our enlarged and more responsible Councils will by the wisdom and dignity of their proceedings show that it has been a right one. I can speak more frankly to you, Gentlemen, because I feel that you represent some of the most substantial interests of the community and the most sober sense of this ancient Presidency. I say this in no spirit of idle flattery and I think that my words are justified, by a reference to your Chairman's speech of two years ago, when sane opinions were not so frequently to be met with, at any rate, in public. As they are, I am thankful to believe at the present moment that you are constantly consulted by the Government on questions affecting not only the commercial community, but also the general welfare of the people. You have given useful and valuable advice. You have shown a spirit of loyalty and your influence has always been on the side of law and order. I believe that you maintain cordial relations with your friends of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and I am told that you strive to maintain a high standard of business integrity. So I repeat with all sincerity that I am glad to have had this opportunity of meeting you and I thank you very warmly for the friendly terms of your address, for the heartiness of your welcome and for the good wishes you have expressed as well for me, as for Lady Hardinge and my family. I thank you at the same time for the beautiful casket in which your address is enclosed.

AVIATION AT CALCUTTA.

Greatest Enthusiasm among Spectators.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

A large crowd of spectators assembled in the spacious grounds of the Tollygunj Club, Calcutta, to witness the performance of aviation by Baron de Caters and Jules Tyck. It was a most successful flight and elicitated the warm applause of the spectators, being the first public performance at Calcutta.

LATER.

The first public exhibition of aviation took place here to-day. Elaborate arrangements had been made to handle the crowd by the police on the way to Tollygunj and the precautions were needed for the road, broad as it is, was blocked at an early hour with vehicles and foot passengers and so great was the crush that it was difficult to get to the place at all, most people having to leave their carriages and scramble through the crowd for the last quarter of a mile of way. Within the grounds there was plenty of room and an excellent view could be obtained of the flying which was carried through most successfully.

The most interesting events were those in which Monsieur Jules Tyck did evolutions on his Blierot Monoplane which soared and dipped, wheeled and glided through the still air with extraordinary grace and ease registering an altitude of nineteen hundred feet in one of its flights and circling till it was a mere speck on the horizon. Its daring pilot eventually stopped his engine and dropped almost sheer downwards until within a few hundred feet of ground, when he glided lightly to the earth. The machine landed like a feather and bounded and rebounded until it was seized and held by willing helpers. In one of those landings the machine struck a golf bunker and was slightly damaged, but this was quickly put right and performance repeated.

The performances of Baron De Caters upon his Farman Biplane were less sensational and consisted chiefly in a number of low flights across the links carrying one passenger after another. About a dozen adventurous Calcuttaites were taken in succession including two ladies, the course consisting of half a mile flight at about the height of a house with a drop end to earth where the machine was turned about and made a return journey home landing with light gliding motion amongst enthusiastic spectators at the finish. The whole of the fashionable Calcutta was inside the ten rupee enclosure; the most distant three rupee fields were also crowded, while outside the ground every bank and wall and tree was loaded with eager humanity, coolies, Brahmins and Kabulis elbowing one another for a sight of the wonder that had come.

Y. M. C. A.

A special meeting for men was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Bombay, in connection with the Y. M. C. A., Triennial National Convention. Another meeting was held in the evening, the Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Monteath presiding. After hymns had been sung, the Chairman, addressing the meeting, said the majority of those present there that evening had come from distant parts of the county and their one desire and object was the common cause of the advancement of God's Kingdom on earth. In the vast scheme of working out great results, it was evident that they should unite to attain their object. The Y. M. C. A. had a great scope of usefulness as a non-sectarian society. The Chairman concluded with saying that it was a great work they had been given to do, but they need not fear. A committee was next appointed for the Convention. Bishop McDowell, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then delivered an address on "The Bible and Life."

An Officer of the Greek Navy is said to have invented a machine for renewing the air in a submarine without necessitating the vessel's rising to the surface. Satisfactory trials of the machine have been made.

President Taft has appointed Mr. Elihu Root to succeed Mr. Fuller as permanent arbitrator representing the United States in the Hague Court of Arbitration.

THE EXPOSITION AT GOA.

Closing Ceremonies.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NOVA GOA, Dec. 28.

The Exposition of the holy relics of St. Francis Xavier closed this morning. The body remained exposed for thirty days during which thousands of pilgrims from different parts of India, including various nationalities and of different creeds visited the Shrine. At first about 12,000 per day approached the shrine, their number latterly reaching approximately 20,000 during the last four days. A large number of pilgrims arrived from British India, Panjim. Old Goa was full with visitors who were sheltered under palm groves and edifices, their diversified costumes and manners presenting a picturesque scene.

Numerous miraculous cures amongst pilgrims seem to have been effected and on investigation many proved to be true, the most sensational being the cures amongst the blind and the paralytic.

After the Pontifical High Mass was sung by the Patriarch of India, to-day, a procession was formed headed by the Patriarch and the Bishop of Damao and consisting of numerous local and foreign clergy, chanters and canons of the Cathedral, military officers, and the Governor-General of Goa, all clad in respective brilliant uniforms and robes. The coffin containing the holy relics was borne solemnly in the presence of a large crowd to the sacristy adjoining the Convent of Bom Jesus where it is temporarily deposited. After about a fortnight it will be removed to its permanent resting place in the chapel of St. Francis and will be deposited in its silvery sarcophagus, which at present lies in the church of Bom Jesus, the sacred body and coffin having been exhibited in it for public veneration.

Before removing the coffin the Patriarch delivered an eloquent address declaring that Portugal was passing through great political and social crisis and their prayers were more than ever necessary in this hour of trial. His Lordship concluded, fervently appealing to them to pray for the Saint's intercession for the welfare of the Portuguese fatherland and the Catholic Church which the bulk of Portuguese subjects followed. The assembled congregation joined in the prayers with their pastor. At the hour of locking the coffin the congregation was deeply affected and were in tears, there arising from every lip sighs and prayers for the Saint's protection. The bulk of the pilgrims departing, Old Goa returned to its previous condition of deserted loneliness.

ALLAHABAD EXHIBITION.

Large Crowds of Visitors.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

From the beginning of the week, very large crowds have been attracted to the Exhibition at Allahabad. The attendance on Monday, reached 21,000, and so far as it is possible, approximately, the estimate at the moment of the total attendance on Tuesday was about 25,000. The latter figure would easily constitute a record.

To-day being a cheap admission day an immense crowd visited the Exhibition. As far as could be estimated between thirty to forty thousand persons must have been admitted by the evening.

Successful flights on the aeroplanes continue to take place, several passengers being taken.

The Calcutta conservatoire quintelle are giving a series of concerts.

Shuttle trains are being run to the Exhibition nearly every half an hour, people finding it difficult to find even standing room.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.

In six hours over 30,000 visitors to-day passed the turnstiles viewing the flights. The Maharaja of Balrampur who was present, requested his Engineer to try the machine being greatly pleased.

PUNJAB HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Dec. 28.

At the annual meeting of the Punjab Historical Society, Mr. Thomson, one of the Vice Presidents, read the Presidential address of the Hon'ble Mr. Maclagan, which said, that there were few places in the world, which presented a more entrancing field for historical research than the Punjab, which had seen more changes, life and movement than any other part of India. Its long and varied history from old Vedic times to the period of the Mahabharat and then again to the invasion of Alexander presented a most interesting field for discussion. The address outlined the proposed work of the Society, which was the historical society in the widest sense and would no doubt stray from time to time within the realms of Numismatics, Epigraphy, Ethnology and other kindred subjects.

The Lieutenant Governor then addressed the meeting and in doing so quoted from his speech at Delhi in the early part of the year in which His Honour made an appeal for donations towards preserving the rapidly decaying traces of dynasties that swayed the fate of empire and commending the Maharaja of Burdwan's donation for reparing the tomb of Nur Jehan at Shadara, Lahore. His Honour said that the Government does all it can to enrich historical and archæological collections in Museums and with the help of Dr. Vogel, a most interesting collection of old Lhassa embroideries for Lahore has been purchased and a series of excellent pictures hearing on Moghul history has been purchased. Valuable coins have been obtained from the Bhavalpur State. His Honour referred to the interesting series of notes about European advantages in the Punjab compiled by Lady Dane's father, Sir Francis Norman, and hoped that his son, Colonel Norman may publish a monogram on the subject.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

On promotion to Major, Captain Montresor, 84th Battery, Field Artillery, is posted to 29th Battery, Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Haliday, from 39th Battery, Field Artillery, is posted to 66th Battery, Field Artillery at Agra.

On return from leave Major A. Rolland, R.E., is posted to the Military Works, Quetta Division.

Colonel Crawford, Commandant, 40th Pathans, is granted an extension of tenure to the 21st October 1911.

Captain A. J. Ross, R.E., is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Barrow, 4th Cavalry, is appointed a Professor at the Indian Staff College.

Major C. C. Newham, 6th Cavalry, is appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant General at Army Headquarters in succession to Major G. Cassels, who had been nominated for a course at the Indian Staff College.

THE CHURCHES' QUARREL.

The Royal Commission in Wales.

A report of the Royal Commission on the Churches in Wales has now been issued. "It shows," says the "Times" "that the Welsh dioceses have received sums amounting to £4,306,338 from private sources since 1840. The total is made up thus: Church building, restoration, and furnishing £3,332,385; churchyards, £83,218; parsonages, £575,554; parish rooms, £169,497; and restoration and repair of diocesan buildings. £145,684. The voluntary contributions from Easter, 1905, to Easter, 1906 came to £238,982. The gross income from endowments, including those for particular purposes, is £245,134. Of the £59,366 received in 1906 by the Welsh Church through the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Wales only contributed £35,759.

STATISTICS OF MEMBERSHIP.

"Excluding the Roman Catholics, there are two communicants, or fully admitted members of some denomination, in every five persons in Wales over three years of age—743,361 out of 1,864,696, made up of 193,081 Churchmen and 550,280 Nonconformists, the latter being sub-divided into 143,535 Baptists, 170,617 Calvinistic Methodists, 175,147 Congregationalists, 40,811 Wesleyan Methodists, and 19,870 belonging to smaller denominations. The members of the Church of England and Nonconformist Sunday schools are reported as numbering 168,786 and 611,083 respectively, to which are added 13,457 and 56,479 teachers.

"The seating accommodation available, including the figures for Roman Catholic churches, exceeded the total population of the last census by 6,234.

CO-OPERATION AMONG THE CHURCHES.

"The Commissioners report that there is some evidence of increase in co-operation between the Church of England and the Nonconformists in those matters which affect the social and moral betterment of the people, but that in purely religious matters there is a total absence of co-operation. They find, on the other hand, that there is large co-operation between Nonconformist denominations, differences in doctrine being no longer generally emphasised, and interchange of pulpits having become frequent."

The "Times," in a leader, says: "It might have been expected that a Report consisting mainly of information given in evidence, and having no authority to formulate administrative proposals, would be signed by all the members. But, as it is, the signatures have the appearance of an algebraic formula. Only two of the nine, Lord Justice Vaughan Williams and Mr. J. E. Greaves, Lord-Lieutenant of Carnarvonshire, sign it without qualification. Two—Sir John Williams and the Rev. J. M. Gibbon—do not sign it at all. But Mr. Gibbon adds his signature to an elaborate memorandum compiled by Sir John Williams, and occupying fifty pages."

OPINIONS ABOUT THE REPORTS.

The "Times" adds: "Tested in respect of the 'extent to which the people avail themselves of such provision,' the Church in the Welsh dioceses stands easily first among the religious bodies of the Principality."

The "Westminster Gazette" says: "One substantial fact emerges. There are, excluding the Roman Catholics, 743,361 fully admitted members of the various churches in Wales, and Nonconformity has 550,280 of these, as against the 193,081 Churchmen. That is the basis for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales. Instead of being a national Church it is the communion of a minority, and comparatively a small minority, even though the claim is made that it has more members than any single Nonconformist section."

INTERNATIONAL AVIATION.

The Conference in Paris.

The great nations of the world cannot agree as to how they may behave when flying in the air, and so the "International Conference on Aerial Rights" which has been sitting at Paris has come to an end. The differences among the delegates are said to be fundamental, and the "Spectator" says that "no one knows whether the same Conference will ever meet again." "It is," say the "Spectator," "easy to see why such differences should exist; a new means of transport, which knows no frontiers because it moves in a universal element, has been introduced, and the widest considerations of strategy and national defence, not to mention the administration of the Customs and the protection of one's shores against undesirable immigrants, have been brought into play. Last June the Conference in Paris had drawn up a provisional scheme for regulating internal traffic by air, and when that point had been reached two or three Governments took fright at the immensity of the problems involved.

IDENTIFICATION FOR AEROPLANES.

"It is worth while to look into the issues and see of what sort they are—what dangers and inconveniences countries in the future will have to provide against," adds the "Spectator." "The draft Convention is intended to apply principally to balloons, whether ordinary or dirigible, which would be subject to the Convention even when travelling within the borders of their own countries. Aeroplanes would not be subject to the Convention except when making international journeys; but it was agreed to invite all the contracting Governments to insist on aeroplanes bearing marks of identification, plainly distinguishable wherever they might be. We should think that the Convention would not be long in existence before aeroplanes would be put on the same terms as balloons. "The first chapter of the Convention deals with the nationality of balloons. No contracting State would allow unauthorised balloons—balloons not belonging to contracting State—to enter the air over its territory. All balloons would be registered as ships are registered, and every January the contracting States would exchange their latest lists. Further, if a State were in doubt as to the nationality of a balloon which had entered its air, any other contracting State would be bound to answer at once questions put to it as to the names of the owner and pilot of any balloon which had left its own borders. Balloons would all carry large distinguishing marks.

The second chapter provides that pilots shall possess, and always carry with them, certificates of competence, similar to a master mariner's certificate. One State may refuse to recognise a certificate of competence issued by another State but it must report its intention to refuse.

INTERNATIONAL AIR TRAFFIC.

"Chapter III. provides liberty of international air traffic subject to such restrictions as are necessary for each State to guarantee its own safety and that of the persons and property of the inhabitants. It was proposed that each State should make its legislation conform with this understanding. Here we come to very wide and vague principles indeed. The highest questions of national defence are involved, and we do not wonder that some Governments—including, we understand, our own—have felt unable to agree to any general formula, when there is so little experience to guide the judgment. Considering that the rules of the sea in time of war have never been satisfactorily settled, we confess that it would be quite unreasonable to expect an inspired formula to dispose of all the difficulties—the much greater difficulties—of aerial navigation. It is much better to agree to nothing for a while than unwittingly to commit ourselves to undertakings which it would be very difficult to retract.

"We do not recommend stupid and artificial hindrances to a science which must, of course, be developed, but it is necessary to think fully before we sign documents."

R. I. M. S. "DUFFERIN."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Dec. 28.

R.I. M. S. "Dufferin" is expected on Thursday next week from Bombay with the Burma drafts ex the hired transport "Plassey" from England. Amongst her passengers are 20 Non-Commissioned Officers for the Royal Garrison Artillery of Rangoon, one Warrant Officer, 64 Non-Commissioned Officers for the first Border Regiment, one officer, 16 Non-Commissioned Officers for the East Survey Regiment, 105 Non-Commissioned Officers for Royal Irish Rifles.

"TRUTH" AND INDIAN OFFICERS.

Reply by the "Pioneer."

"Truth," says the "Pioneer," seems to be very much concerned with the health of Lieutenant-General Sir Edmund Barrow, commanding the Southern Army. It pictures him as having broken down and as being unfit to carry on his work, and has the audacity to call for his resignation. General Barrow, like other officers of long service in India, has not been immune from illness, but it is a gross exaggeration to describe him as incapacitated from duty. He is now in Burma inspecting the garrison there and he will reach Calcutta on the 3rd January. We should be sorry indeed if the services of one of the most distinguished officers of the Indian Army were lost to the country before the tenure of his command expires.

Being in an exceptionally virtuous mood, proceeds the "Pioneer," "Truth" has also a vicious attack upon Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, who is accused of having exercised "cheese-paring economy" in opposing the use of "Form E" by military officers, when travelling on leave and thus preventing their getting 1st class tickets at 2nd class rates. As a matter of fact the Finance Member, equally with the Government of India, was blameless in the matter. It was the boards of directors of the Indian Railways, at Home, who refused to grant the concession and upon them should fall the indignation of officers serving in India.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 28.

The disturbance, which has given rain in Persia, is now affecting Baluchistan and Kashmir, but no rain has fallen.

Forecast shows a light local precipitation on the north-west Frontier.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 28TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 28th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light to moderate cloud has appeared in the north-west Punjab, while skies are clear over the rest of the division. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Temperature during day has risen and is now in excess at Ambala; night temperature is fairly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is about the average. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is generally in large defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud has appeared in upper Sind and skies are almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal except for a defect in north Rajputana during night.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is normal; the minimum is in defect in Kathiawar and north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is either equal to or slightly about the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Rain continues to fall at Bushire (0·63") and skies have become partially clouded in upper Sind and the north-west Punjab. Fine weather prevails over the greater part of the reporting area.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 28th December was 30·040 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 12 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY MAJOR H. E. E. PROCTER, A.D.C.,
COMMANDING.

Bombay, 29th December.

1. The Scout contest will take place at Santa Cruz on Saturday morning the 31st instant (a Bank Holiday) on the B B and C I By Yolrs Rifle Range at 7 30 a.m.

2. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

3. The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Corps on Monday morning the 8th January 1911.

Time and Rendezvous will be notified later. The Commanding Officer intends having one more parade in the Fort before the inspection which will be on Wednesday the 4th January and he would request that members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz, and Andheri will make a point of attending this parade.

P. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT. COLONEL A. K. LESLIE V. D. COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th December.

263. Inspections—The Inspector General of Volunteers in India will inspect Nos. 1 and 2 and E. E. Companies B. V. A. on Saturday 7th January, 1911.

Nos. 1 and 2 Companies—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for 1 inch Aiming Rifle Practice.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

E. E. Company—Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5-45 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

Dress—Khaki and Forage Caps.

264. Proficiency Class—A Proficiency Class will be formed to enable candidates to pass this examination at the B. V. A. Club Apollo Bunder on Thursday, 12th January, 1911 at 7 p.m. Intended candidates are requested to attend on this date and give their names to the Adjutant.

Lectures will be held at the Club on successive Thursdays for Instructions.

E. T. LAMBART, Capt.,
Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 29th December.

1205. 11. Musketry—Rifle Club.—The Miniature Range at Head-Quarters will be open for Matches 3 and 4 and practice on Thursdays, from 6 to 7-30 p.m. and Saturdays from 3 to 5-30 p.m.

II.—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar are available for Class-firing for adults as under:—

Friday 30th instant Parts I and II Any Company,
Saturday 31st instant Standard Test Any Company.
Sunday 1st Prox. Parts I, and II and Standard Test, Any Company.
Monday 2nd Prox. at the disposal of O. C. "E" Coy
Tuesday 3rd Prox. Parts I and II Any Company.
Wednesday 4th Prox. Standard Test Any Company.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

1206. Parades—Bugle Practice Thursday the 5th Prox. on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m.

1207. Parades—The Inspector-General of Volunteers in India, will inspect the Corps on Friday the 6th January 1911,

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Helmets.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. S.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOWNS FOR EVENING WEAR.

Fashion has shown herself once more a very fickle goddess. She seems, in fact, to have taken for her motto "Everything by turns, and nothing long," so far, at all events, as evening frocks are concerned. One wonderful fab

BY THE WAY.

THE COMMERCIAL EQUIVALENT OF A VOTE.

What is the commercial equivalent of a vote? A contributor to the "Glasgow News" states that so far as Scotland is concerned the average value is four shillings. One of the most costly campaigns on record was that of Mr. Rosenthal, who in 1906 contested Tradeston as an Independent candidate. Election expenses amounting to £630 secured him 245 supporters, so that the cost of the individual vote was £2 3s. 3d. In the course of the same General Election, Mr. Edmund Robertson, now Lord Lochee, secured victory at Dundee by an outlay of 10 1-2d. per vote. During his long political career, Mr. Gladstone faced fourteen contests, and eleven unopposed elections; and these, it is estimated, cost him £30,000. The expenditure of his rival, Disraeli, amounted to about £20,000.

CAMBRIDGE "TRIAL EIGHTS."

The "Trial Eights" at Cambridge, which were rowed in mail week over the Adelaide course, quite a week late, were instituted about fifty years ago, and took the place of a curious contest between the captains of college boat clubs and the 'Varsity eight, which had previously been the principal aquatic event of the October Term. In 1863, three trial-eights rowed at Ely. One boat contained all the heavy weights, and allowed two lengths start to the other two, and won easily. This quixotic experiment, which provided no real test, was not repeated. Competitors in the Cambridge "Trial Eights" were not given caps before 1882.

A MIGHTY SMOKER.

The "Gaulois" recalls Emile Augier, the dramatist's inordinate addiction to tobacco. When he was writing "La gendre de M. Poirier" he used every morning, on sitting down to work, to fill twelve pipes; and he always continued smoking until he had smoked them all. At the end of the eighth pipe his mouth was so inflamed that every puff was painful, but it was then his practice to smear his tongue with butter, so as to be able to smoke on to the bitter end. It is not surprising, in the circumstances, that his doctor warned him that, unless he gave up smoking, he would die of nicotine poisoning within twelve months. He did give it up; but his life was nevertheless shortened by his habit.

SNOW CRYSTALS.

Some very beautiful photographs of snow crystals, photographed under the microscope by Mr. Wilson A. Bently, are reproduced in "Knowledge" for December. Mr. Bentley has devoted more than twenty years to the subject, and has photographed over 2,000 crystals. Strange to say, no two of the crystals examined have been found quite alike, and one may have to spend hours in a blizzard to secure pictures of one or two perfect specimens. They are, of course, extremely fragile, and have to be photographed either at freezing point or at a temperature below this, or they would melt.

THE OSTRICHES OF URUGUAY.

Some interesting observations by the Consul of the United States in Monte Video upon the ostriches of Uruguay appear in the latest diplomatic Report on the Trade and Finances of the Republic, issued by our Foreign Office. The ostriches resemble the African bird in a general way, but are smaller. They usually keep together in flocks of from fifteen to thirty, and are found roaming about the open country. The average height is five feet, the weight 80lb. to 100lb. each. Their food consists of grass and insects. Several females lay their eggs in one nest, which is merely a hole found anywhere in the ground. The eggs weigh about 2lb. each, are of a sordid greenish-yellow, and are sat upon and hatched in forty days, solely by the male. Some of the ostriches are easily tamed, and may be occasionally seen domesticated.

THE FEATHERS.

To secure the feathers—which have become an important article of export—the birds at the time the plumage is full, are driven into previously arranged nets by peons, who pull out the feathers. The majority of the feathers are very fine, sometimes equalling and even excelling the African in quality, but smaller, which is remedied by joining three feathers lengthwise. Some years ago there were nearly 100,000 native ostriches in Uruguay, but the scarcity of food, due to drought and locusts, caused many of them to migrate to Argentina, whence they never returned. At the present time there are about 50,000, the number having been slowly decreasing, as so many were shot for their feathers. However, this year the Government of Uruguay has made an effort to protect them, and it is hoped that their numbers will again increase, as they are one of the nations important assets.

BLOODHOUNDS FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

The Association of Bloodhound Breeders have issued a circular on this subject in which they make some suggestions as to what may or may not be practicable. We are told that instances have been known of a bloodhound tracking a man through the street of a town, but it is doubtful whether there are any hounds sufficiently highly trained to be reliable for this purpose, and it is in country districts that he will be found really valuable. When the bloodhound has become better known and appreciated the committee hope that properly organised kennels will be established for breeding and training hounds for police purposes. If there are still any persons who imagine that there is the slightest risk of bloodhounds injuring the pursued person, a trial would, the circular affirms, help to set their fears at rest. When a bloodhound comes up to his man he loses all interest in him.

THE FIRST CHRISTMAS PLATES.

The Christmas plate which was, last week, displaying its many-coloured allurements from thousands of book-stalls and shop-windows, was very modestly cradled just fifty-five years ago, when the "Illustrated London News" presented its readers with three coloured pictures, incorporated with the newspaper. One of these pioneer Christmas pictures was "London—Returning from Church, Christmas Morning," by Mr. G. Thomas, a capable artist, who was in later years one of the founders of the "Graphic;" another, admirably suggestive of Christmas cheer and jollity, represents a mediæval cook "Bringing in the Boar's Head," "Sweet rosemary and bays around it spread." The artist was Mr. (later, Sir) John Gilbert, the "Scott of Painting." The third of this pioneer trio was "A Christmas Carol," full of delicious humour, by "Phiz." These early pictures, although charming in subject and treatment, were crude in comparison with the finished works of art which are their successors to-day.

THE SMALLEST POLL IN SCOTLAND.

It is said that the distinction of the smallest poll ever obtained by a Parliamentary candidate in Scotland, since the Reform Bill belongs to the late H. Munster, who contested Leith Burghs at the election of August, 1886. At the preceding Election, the Burghs insisted on electing Stone, although he made it clear that he for Mid-Lothian, which, thereupon, paid compliment of unopposed return. Leith to poll again, and did so, as under:

Ferguson (G.L.)	4,294
Gregor (L.U.)	1,527
	1,499
	3

Herald" points out, seems possible, if the candidate is proposer and seconder remain

RECOUNTS.

been several recounts during the election, but they have been productive of no such dramatic and ludicrous situation as resulted from a recount a century ago, when Sir Francis Burdett and Mr. Mainwaring fought for Middlesex. At the end of fourteen days' polling, Sir Francis claimed a majority of one, and on the strength of that claim his supporters organised a triumphal procession from Brentford to Piccadilly, in which banners, bands, and handbell-ringers played a prominent part. Then came the reckoning, and the famous majority of one was turned into a minority of five, and Mr. Mainwaring, not Sir Francis, went to Westminster.

ABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is grey or white, or falling off, use "The Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore Grey or White hair" its original colours disagreeable smell of most. hair charmingly beautiful, as of the hair on bald spots, ed. Ask your Chemist s was," sold by Chemists e. Wholesale depot, 33 England.

THE TWO SERVICES.

TURBINE-DRIVEN FLOTILLAS.

The time is approaching when the turbine principle of propulsion will extend throughout the First and Second Destroyer Flotillas of the Home Fleet—25 and 24 units respectively—and likewise to the whole of the battleships and cruisers (except the auxiliaries) in the senior division of this force. At present the only exceptions are the battleships "Lord Nelson" and "Agamemnon" and the cruiser "Defence." The two former will, it is understood, give place to the "Neptune" in January, and will be followed by the withdrawal of the "Defence" in favour of the "Indefatigable." The turbine-driven flotillas will become an accomplished fact when the 20 destroyers of the "Acorn" class which have commenced their entry into the service relieve the boats of the "River" class in the Second Flotilla. When this reconstitution is completed the four "Beagles" which recently joined this flotilla will be associated with 20 "Acorns," thus bringing the aggregate displacement up to 19,250 tons, compared with 12,345 tons at which it stood a few weeks ago, and at the same time increasing the gun power from seventy-eight 12-pounders to forty-four 4in. and fifty-two 12-pounders, representing an advance in weight of metal from 936lb. to 1,988lb. On the other hand, this strengthening policy, gratifying as it is, does not alter the fact that in destroyers fit for North Sea work our margin of superiority is very small.

ALLOWANCES FOR AIR CRAFT SERVICE.

Concurrently with the announcement that two aeroplanes have been placed by the Royal Aero Club at the disposal of naval officers serving at Sheerness and Chatham for instructional purposes, the Admiralty have promulgated a scale of allowances for officers and men selected for service in naval airships—of which the first will very shortly be "launched" by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim—"in recognition of the exceptional nature of their duties." The scale for officers so employed will be 6s. a day, for chief and other petty officers and leading seamen 2s. 6d. a day. And for able seamen men ratings 2s. a day. Already there is strong evidence that volunteers will be forthcoming for the aerial branch of the Navy as readily as was the case when the advent of the submarine opened up a new era in scientific navigation, and the official recognition which is now made of the "exceptional nature" of service in air craft in the shape of pecuniary reward will, no doubt, help to further stimulate officers and men to identify themselves with this new arm of the naval service.

NEW BILLETS FOR MARINE OFFICERS.

New avenues of employment have been found by the admiralty for officers of the Royal Marines, who are in future to be eligible, with officers of the Navy, for service in the inspection and experimental departments of the Navy and to posts at the Admiralty connected with those departments. One of the conditions governing such appointments is that Royal Marine Officers so employed are to be retired in any event on completing six years' service as lieutenant-colonel. Another condition provides that Royal Marine Officers retained for inspection and experimental duties are not to be at liberty to retire until they have sufficient service to qualify for retired pay, the payment of retired pay being suspended during their employment in the duties specified. Herein one perceives further evidence of the blending policy which is gradually obscuring the line of demarcation between the Royal Navy and the Royal Marine forces.

THE CONCENTRATION OF GUN-FIRE.

It is apparent from the paper on the "Armament of Battleships," recently read at a meeting of the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers at New York by Sir William White, the late Chief Constructor of the British Navy, that an entire centre-line mounting for primary guns in our capital ships does not find favour among the leading naval constructors in this country. The points mainly in dispute between the two schools of thought which favour all centre-line, and the past centre-line and part-wing system appears to be the concentration of long-range fire the disposition of magazines and shell rooms, which are pushed to such places as tend to interfere with the propelling machinery and the stowage of fuel. There is also the lesser but still important question of deck arrangements for handling and stowing the boats, which an all centre-line system demands should be considerably modified to meet its requirements. It is noticeable that the advocacy for a reversion to less tonnage and fewer eggs in one basket has not been abandoned, in spite of the long strides in the direction of more tons and more guns which is finding favour among all nations with Natives that count. Sir William White, for instance, argues that under certain conditions three ships carrying the armament of two present-day leviathans might, at long range, conceivably have the advantage over two larger opponents by their capability of keeping all their guns bearing on an enemy in rapid motion longer than could be done by their two huge rivals, owing to the limited area of fire of each gun where they are thickly studed in the length of hull at present used. These arguments do not appear to find favour with those who advise the British Board of Admiralty. We are solving the question of concentration by larger guns.

DEVELOPING HARBOUR ACCOMMODATION.

The Americans, feeling the growing demand for harbour accommodation, already pressing hard on all countries building modern Navies—and on ourselves as heavily as any of them, so far as our old naval centres are concerned—are contemplating a scheme of some magnitude and great importance at Puget Sound. The proposal covers a plan for connecting Puget Sound with the Union and Washington lakes close to the city of Seattle, Washington. The proposal is not altogether new, but it is important because once the Sound is connected with these fresh water lakes ships can be laid up for long periods without suffering that deterioration below their water-line that salt water anchorages expose them to. The waters of the Sound are also abnormally deep for anchoring ships, and there is a considerable rise and fall of the tide, while all the frontage is occupied by private firms. There are no tidal fluctuations in the lakes, where ships will be free from the destructive effects of marine life, which is said to be very active in the Sound; but the warships at this naval rendezvous will only be about 18 miles from the Navy Yard. It would not be surprising to find the naval authorities of the United States gradually developing this scheme to meet their future naval requirements; although the present plan makes it a joint private and Government enterprise. The first outlay will probably exceed a million sterling, but it will take more than double this sum to meet the whole expense of subsequent developments to round up the scheme. The resuscitation of these old proposals are a part of the price the Americans, in common with other countries, are paying for the introduction of the modern fighting ship, and the need of large fighting fleets. The Kiel Canal is also costing the German's huge sums of money.

A NEW RIFLE.

There is reason to believe that the question of a new rifle is now under consideration. It would be premature to discuss at this stage the line on which the probable solution of this problem will proceed, but one may say that it is unlikely in the extreme that the new weapon will be of an automatic pattern.

ARMY HORSE BREEDING.

When Mr. Haldane informed us says the "Broad Arrow," that £50,000 per annum was to be set aside for the encouragement of horse-breeding there was a general chorus of congratulation, but it is now believed that the whole of this sum is to be expended on the propagation of light horses of a military type, animals suitable for cavalry and riding purposes generally, and that the heavier class of draught animal is not to be legislated for. At the meeting of the Incorporated National Union of Horse Vehicle Owners, held on the last day of November, the impression seemed to prevail that nothing was to be done for the encouragement of the breeding of the heavier class, of animal, of the omnibus type, and that on any emergency the Secretary of State for War proposes to rely for the required supply of such animals upon and old, but not obsolete, Act of Parliament, under which the Government is empowered at any time to seize anybody's and everybody's horses, without notice and at a none too extravagant price.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL C & B CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

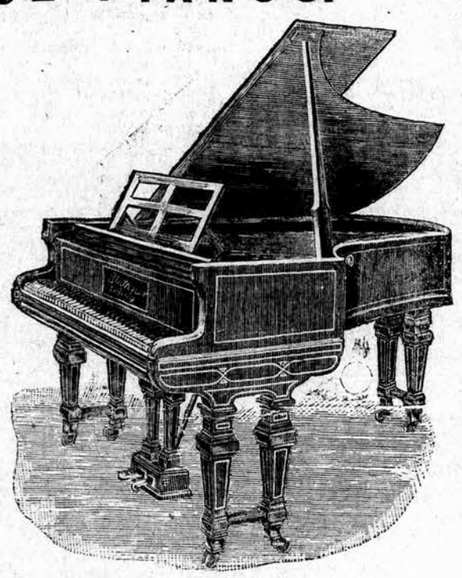
TABLE DELICACIES.

In Special Tins with Extra Lid.

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

Agents for Lea & Perrins' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS.



HIRE OR PURCHASE.

BLÜTHNER.
BROADWOOD.
SCHIEDMAYER.
RICHd. LIPP.
STEINWEG NACHF.

CROWN PIANOS.
CROWN ORGANS.

PIANO-PLAYERS.
PLAYER-PIANOS.

New Pianos from Rs. 550. Second-hand from Rs. 200.
UPRIGHT OR HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANOS.
BUILT SPECIALLY FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.
FOR CASH OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Descriptive illustrated list on application.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1873. BOMBAY AND POONA.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

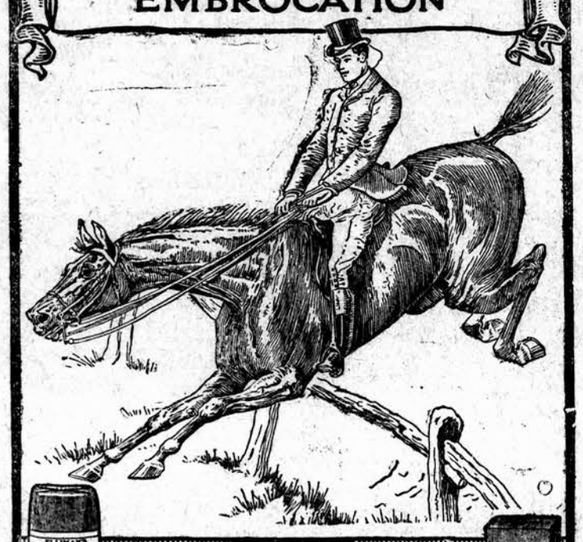
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery*.

PIANOS

We hold the finest Selection in India, by Bechstein, Erard, Knake, Collard, Brinsmead, Allison and other first class makers, and sell on special terms for cash or monthly payments.

FORT, BOMBAY,
S. ROSE & CO.

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION



FOR USE ON ANIMALS.
Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Overreaches, Bruises, Broken Knees, Ellıman's Royal Embrocation.
Sore Shoulders, Sore Udders of Cows not in Milk, For Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, For Foot Rot in Sheep, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, Ellıman's Royal Embrocation.

FOR HUMAN USE.
Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia Frost Cold, Chronic Bronchitis, Sprains, Backache, Bruises, Slight Cuts, Cramp, Soreness of the limbs after exercise, Ellıman's Universal Embrocation.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

That thick leather band protects the tyre

but does not cover it completely; that is why

MICHELIN

"Semelle" Non-Skids

are not liable to overheating, and are as Resilient as Ordinary Tyres.

(30)

STOCKISTS.
FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.
RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., Head Office: Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

ASK FOR PHUL-NANA Regd
The Fascinating Perfume
(of all Chemists & Perfumers)
J. GROSSMITH & SON LONDON

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS AND THE AGED.

A food of great nutritive value, which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation. Benger's Food forms with milk, a dainty, delicious and highly nutritive cream, entirely free from rough and indigestible particles. "The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Readers can obtain a 48-page booklet, "Benger's Food and How to Use It," which contains a "Concise Guide to the Rearing of Infants" and practical information on the care of Invalids, etc., on application to Benger's Food Ltd., Otter Works, Manchester, England.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Druggists, etc., everywhere.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co
OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Government Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their constituents Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding Genuine English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Has TWENTY YEARS' experience in SIGHT-TESTING RETINOSCOPICALLY.

WE HOLD

Highest Credentials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK:—LATEST and MOST PERFECT makes.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE

A MIRACLE IN HAIR-TROUBLES.

KESHRANJAN

is indeed a miracle in all sorts of Hair-diseases. It prevents decay and discolouration. Produces soft and pliant hairs, a soft skin, fair delicate skin, heals all cutaneous eruptions and insures a lovely delicate complexion to all who use it. It is deliciously perfumed.

Re. 1 per bottle,
Post-free, Re. 1-5]

STUBBORN COUGHS!

Distressing and suffocating Dry Coughs, Severe Cold, Loss of Voice, Difficulties in Breathing, Hoarseness in the chest, are permanently cured by our infallible specific BASAKARISTA or domestic Cough Linctus which contains no objectionable ingredients. In your trials, you should not be left without a phial of this invaluable preparation.

Price per phial	...	Re. 1
Packing and postage	...	As. 5

OUR PANCHATIKTA BATIKA—is a very safe and sure remedy for all sorts of Malarious fever, chronic fever, high and low fever, accompanied by *Enlargement of Spleen, Liver*, and cough, brain fever, double quotidian fever, in short, in all chronic cases of fever.

Price per phial	...	Re. 1
Packing and postage	...	As. 5

Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen's,
GOVT. MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I. (London), M. S. A. S., London, Chemical Society (U.S.A.), &c., &c.
Nos. 18-1 & 19, LOWER CHITPUR ROAD, CALCUTTA.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO.,
Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
(Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1578.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/6 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Easily Cure
THE WORST COUGH
One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their marvellous value
Sold in bottles everywhere.

Make your own Cigarette
It is twice as good
AG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
LARGEST SALE IN GT BRITAIN

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WATSON'S No "10"

ALL agree that the best is the cheapest
EVERYBODY agrees that Watson's is a Whisky preserving the finest traditions of
SCOTLAND'S BEST.

Agents—
C. H. E. Forbes & Co., Bombay.

Rs. 36. per dozen.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 23. CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON. CODES: GWN & A B C 5TH EDITIONS.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS, BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

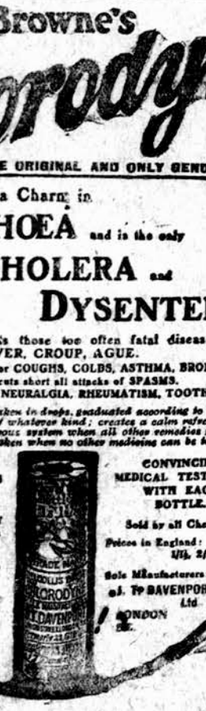
LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH
BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.
SCRUBB'S AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

INVALUABLE
For the COMPLEXION — In HOT CLIMATES
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola
It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION. Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE. Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.
It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS. Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET. Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.
Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION
M. E. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.
Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.
Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.
INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.
N.B.—Every bottle of genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.
CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.
Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/6, 2/9, 4/6.
Sole Manufacturers: A. P. DAVENPORT, Ltd. LONDON.



CARLTON WHISKY
THE HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
CARLTON WHISKY
RICHARD MATHEWS & COMPANY
MALT ST. BLOOMSBURY LONDON
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. LD. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

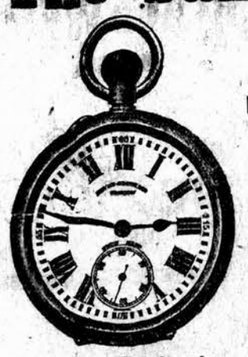
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'
A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR
All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.
CAUTION—Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng. by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

The Soap for India.
Good for PRICKLY HEAT
Wards off INSECT BITES,
and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with
WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
6d. per Tablet.
To be obtained from:
KATRAK & Co.,
KATRAK'S BUILDINGS, KARACHI.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof."
The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.
REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Prematura Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated, The Appetite increases wonderfully, Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEW PATTERN NICKEL LEVER WATCH.
The Sandow Lever
BEST VALUE IN INDIA.
Rs. 10.
Only Manufactured and Sold by
FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
Watch and Clock Specialists.
31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.



This Watch has been specially designed for rough wear. It keeps good time, and will run on well for years.
Nickel Silver case.
Rs. 10.
Illustrations of dial and movement are shewn exact size. Supplied in Box with spare glass and spring and guaranteed for 12 months.

Exhausted Nerves
NEED
TRADE 'VANA' MARK
BRAND
TONIC WINE

It enriches the blood, the source of mental and physical energy, and nourishes the whole nervous system
Sold by all Chemists
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.
LONDON (ENG.)
XX125 NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY CAPE TOWN MILAN SHANGHAI

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost-magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.
CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.
COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good cod liver oil medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil.—If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

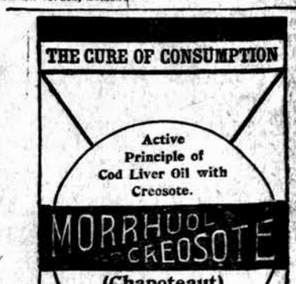
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.
A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY
SURGERY SUPERSEDED.
I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans, Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to convince, are requested to come and inspect the

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—
HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.
BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.
FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, loin, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness in such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in the body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatic Gout, and Paralysis, sorts of chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of one oil only is experienced after days' treatment.
SPERMATORRŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders or irregularities, therebetants uterine diseases are permanently cured no matter how old the patient or disease may be.
DIABETES.—Insipid as Mellitus—and complaints arising therefrom, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.
ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, loathing sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.
ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or purulent discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh glands in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are positively cured by an effective smelling powder.
PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATION.
Price as follows:—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 12-8.
For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8.
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 8.
For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 4.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.
Up-country orders are promptly executed by value payable post. Up-country patients are requested to state their age, disease and the duration of the same for guidance.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 10.
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons, mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated, Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate, and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, lumbar, sciatic pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing toilet remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 6-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus Uteri, Pleurisy, Miscarriage, Tumours and other chronic uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 4-8.
Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.
Up-country patients are requested to state clearly their age, disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.
Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Banares Mottiwalla's Chawl, near Tram Terminus, Tram Bridge, Car Goo, Bombay.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION


Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS

OR PULMONARY PHTH
Sold by all Chem

MART
APIOL &
for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house on the first sign of any Irregularity or the Slightest Illness may be administered. Those who use them recommend them to their enormous sale.
All all Chemists and Stores, or post free for Rs. from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL.
Packed Free. All charges Prepaid to your Railway Station from our Factory. Highest grade Bicycles
MEAD
COVENTRY FLYERS
WARRANTED FIFTEEN YEARS.
Dedigree Puncture-Resisting or Dunlop Tyres, Coasters, Variable-Speed Gears, Flyer or Roadster Saddles, etc.
LATEST MODELS £3.10s. to £9
Tyres and accessories half usual prices.
AGENTS wanted in each Town. Write at once, using sufficient postage, for grand Art Catalogue and our Special Offer to sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, Dept. 302. LIVERPOOL.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors of the Bombay Gazette," Limited, by [illegible] at the "Bombay Gazette," No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisements Agents Messrs. WILLIAM J. [illegible] Frenchurch Street, London.